EVENING EDITION

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GERMAN FORCES OCCUPY TABURCA, IN TUNIS AREA, AFTER A FIERCE BATTLE

TWO VICE-ADMIRALS MAKE EXPLANATIONS ON TORPEDO ATTACKS

Both Authorities Not Surprised Nippon Destroyers Sank U.S. Battleship Off Lunga

NIGHT OFFERS BEST CHANCE

Tradition of Peerless Imperial Navy Is First to Approach Foe Ships and Fire

The true worth of the Imperial Navy's destroyer squadron was fully proven in the night attack of November 30 against a powerful enemy naval unit off Lunga on Guadalcanal Island, stated Vice-Admiral Keimatsu Inoue, retired, and an authority on torpedo warfare, in an interview with the Yomirui-Hochi on Thursday evening, when another brilliant achievement scored this time by the destroyer squadron was announced by the Imperial Headquarters to the nation.

"What? An enemy battleship caught by our destroyer at a night attack?" nodded the Vice-Admiral, "That was a chance for our destroyers which never fail to prove their real worth at night when they discover their enemy."

"Usually, the torpedo boat, as its nature, tries to approach the enemy quietly," he declared "but once it is detected by the enemy it must rush to the enemy as a human bullet before being sunk by the enemy.

"Due to a high speed, a white wake remains after the boat, becoming an easy target of the enemy barrage even on a dark night. Therefore, it is inevitable for the attacking destroyers to suffer from more or less sacrifice.

"However, our destroyers' traditional spirit is to approach the enemy in defiance of the sacrifice to discharge torpedoes with the determination to sink the enemy warcraft by any means.

"Recall the night attack against Weihaiwei carried out by our destroyer squadron in the Sino-Japanese War. At that time, our destroyers sank the main force of the enemy fleet in defiance of rough seas.

"The torpedo boat of the Imperial Navy was for attacking enemy ports and harbors, and small-sized boats equipped with only two torpedo tubes. However, large-sized boats came to be adopted later, and when in the Russo-Japanese War a Russian capital ship was sunk by a Nippon torpedo boat, it was of the 400-ton class.

"Then, the boat of that class became a destroyer and the name of torpedo boat disappeared for a while in the Imperial Navy.

"However, as the result of the Washington Treaty in which the Imperial Navy was imposed a ratio of 5-5-3, it was necessary for the Imperial Navy to concentrate its energy upon the training by means of torpedo boats not exceeding 600 tons to make up for the deficiency in heavy craft.

"Due to severe training at night by torpedo boats, much sacrifice was needed by the Imperial Navy as in the case of the accident off Mihonoseki.

"In the surprise attack by the Imperial Navy's destroyer squadron is embodied the fighing spirit traditional to Nippon Bushido. The Imperial Navy's tradition of 'approach and sink the enemy' is said to have brought about the brilliant achievement in the Night Battle off Lunga."

Explains Torpedo Boat

Vice-Admiral Hisao Ichimura, retired, an authority on torpedo-boat warfare, explained the strategy of torpedo-boat squadrons in the following words in an interview with the Asahi:

"Now that aircraft have made such a phenomenal progress, a decisive naval battle is no longer done during the daytime as it used to be. Accordingly, night attacks have come to play a prominent part in naval warfare.

"In night attacks, torpedo-boat squadrons play a vital role. Torpedo boats usually penetrate into the enemy fleet to attack capital ships. It is not strange, therefore, that an enemy battleship was among the victims of the Imperial Navy in the recent naval battle off Lunga.

"Inasmuch as capital ships are thickly defended by auxiliary warships, the torpedo boats must first crush these defenders before penetrating into the center of the squadron. That several enemy destroyers were either sunk or set

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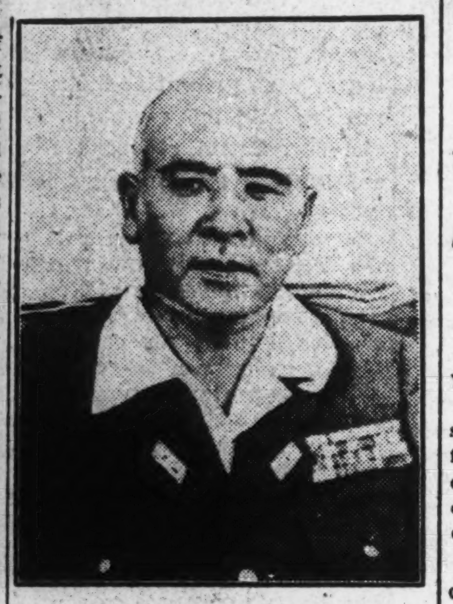
Lieut.-General Homma Fearless At Front But Simple Man at Home

Heikichi Uchida, Who Served Under Former Supreme Commander of P.I., Tells of Warm Scenes of Great Warrior's Life



Lieutenant-General Homma

Domei

MANILA, December 3.—A man of steel nerves and cool courage at the front but withal a man of considerate and kind sympathy toward his men—that is Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines, says Heikichi Uchida, who served under the commander as an army employee during and after the Philippines campaign.

In a brief account of his impressions of this fearless soldier, Mr. Uchida writes:

"When the Imperial Forces swept into Manila on January 3, I was instructed to take charge of the quarters which had been chosen as the official residence of Lieutenant-General Homma. The residence, incidentally was the former headquarters of the American Commander in the Philippines.

"As I entered the million-dollar building, I was struck with amazement at the luxury and elaborateness of the erstwhile residence of the so-called A.B.C.D. camp. But I was even surprised at the disorderly state in which I found the interior. The expensive evening gowns, gold and silver slippers, cosmetics, even under-things strewn about the rooms vividly revealed the utter confusion and turmoil which the Americans must have been in before they took their hasty departure. The job of straightening things out was quite a task.

"That was before the general

(Continued on Page 2)

BROADCASTS PROVE EFFECTIVE WAR ARM

Announcer Matsuuchi Says Radio Vital for Propaganda, Pacification in P.I.

Propaganda broadcasts have proven a very effective weapon for actual warfare and for the stabilization of public feelings in the Philippines Campaign, it was disclosed by Norizo Matsuuchi, one of the most eloquent radio announcers of Nippon, who participated in the same campaign in the capacity of a member of the Army Press Corps.

Mr. Matsuuchi's interview with the press at the War Ministry follows:

"In the Southern Campaign, radio broadcasts have played a very important role in the propaganda warfare against the enemy. After the reduction of Manila on January 2, we, members of the radio corps, discovered a small radio apparatus there and after improving it commenced propaganda broadcasts on January 18.

"Most of the apparatus of several broadcasting stations in Manila had been taken to Cebu and Corregidor while the rest were destroyed. We took control of the KZRH Broadcasting Station which was the only one remaining intact and have been making propaganda broadcasts from this station.

"Before the close of hostilities in the Philippines, efforts had been made to broadcast to the Filipino-American forces and the Filipino populace.

"The propaganda corps also advanced to the foremost lines to conduct broadcasts to the enemy forces. We had the war captives speak to the enemy that contrary to the words of American officers, the Nipponese were according kind treatment to the prisoners, and urged them to suspend futile resistance and surrender.

"Jazz music was also broadcast to the remnant forces, who escaped to the jungles and other mountainous and inaccessible areas. The propaganda broadcasts were conducted satisfactorily despite various difficulties of geographical conditions.

"In the meantime, broadcasts were made from Manila to the enemy forces in the Bataan Peninsula. Immediately after our broadcasts, the enemy radio station in Corregidor Island sent out reminders to our appeals. It seemed that our propaganda broadcasts presented a knotty problem to the leaders of the American forces.

"At present, the broadcasting station in Manila is doing its part to counteract the British, Chungking and San Francisco broadcasts. The broadcasts toward San Francisco are provoking a sensation there as is proven by the fact that the radio stations in San Francisco are frantically broadcasting reminders to our 'voice bullets.'"

LONDON TO SELECT NEW INDIA VICEROY

Sinclair Likely to Succeed Linlithgow—Halifax Is Also Strong Candidate

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 3.—As to the successor to Lord Linlithgow as the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, various names have been suggested at present as the term of the present Viceroy is to expire soon.

The reappointment of Lord Halifax, former Viceroy, and at present Ambassador to Washington, is being circulated, while among the other names mentioned are President Butler of the Board of Education, Lord Privy Seal Lord Cranbourne, and Major Clement R Attlee, Deputy Premier, and Secretary of State for the Dominions.

However, according to the Exchange Telegraph, Premier Winston Churchill asked Sir Archibald J. M. St. Clair Sinclair, leader of the Labor Party, to accept the Viceroyship last evening, and it is reported that he will accept the offer.

Sir Archibald is of a noble Scottish family. When Churchill formed his Cabinet after the resignation of the Chamberlain Cabinet in May, 1930, he was appointed the Minister of Airplane Production. Later he left the Cabinet but is a leader of the Labor Party. Nothing is known of his view as to India and Indian administration.

INAUGURAL CEREMONY HELD FOR GERMANY-NIPPON HALL

Reich Envoy Ott Attends Function for New Building at Sanban-cho, Kojimachi

A ceremony for the completion of the German-Nipponese Hall was held at 11 a.m. Thursday, at the auditorium of the building situated at Sanban-cho, Kojimachi-ku. More than a hundred distinguished Germans and Nipponese attended the function, states Domei.

The ceremony was attended by Marquis Toshitake Okubo, President of the Nippon-Germany Cultural Society, Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Nippon, and many other prominent people interested in the promotion of cultural relationship between Nippon and Germany.

The light-blue two-storied building overlooking the inner moat of the Imperial Palace was completed as a result of the offer of land and building materials from Baron Takateru Mitsui, donations from those interested in the promotion of cultural relations between the two Powers, and the untiring efforts of the German-Nipponese Society and the German-Nipponese Cultural Society.

After the ceremony, a luncheon was given in the dining hall.

TURKEY NOW PLACED IN SERIOUS SITUATION AS A NEUTRAL STATE

Domestic Plight Aggravates; Confused by American Piracy Of French North Africa

TAKES UP NEW MEASURES

Adjusts Finances, Curbs Soaring Prices, Watches Masses; Allied Residents Insolent

Yomiuri-Hochi

ISTANBUL, December 2.—Turkey, so called "Europe's buoy," now finding herself between the cajolery of the Allies and the stern attitude of Germany, is gradually being driven into confusion.

Holding a neutral position as she did for the past three years in the turmoils of Europe, Turkey has been confronted more and more with difficulties which heightened with new war developments such as the piratic thrust of America into North Africa and the increasing war preparations in West Asia.

Among the Turkish difficulties, the worst is her financial condition which affords a very good chance for the anti-Axis plutocracy. The financial difficulties, it is remembered, have so far been met with various emergency measures but which have all proved vain.

The first measure adopted was the promulgation of a new financial adjustment law. Seeing this turning out with no good effect, the Government put into force a new property tax chiefly to check the unprecedented inflation. The Government also established an organization to relieve the hard life of the masses.

These measures only have aggravated the situation. The Government even went as far as to resort to moratoriums. On the other hand, steps have been taken to close some special factories to avoid the flight of capital abroad. Foreign residents have come to bear the brunt of the national difficulties by being much restricted in their returning home. It is not seldom that their applications to return home are granted after a long wait.

Suffer From Price Soaring

Turkey in general is now greatly suffering from the soaring of the prices of daily commodities 30 to 40 times of the pre-war days. The acute shortage of commodities is seen in the fact that even the foreign diplomats resident in the country have been told to bear the cut of their coal to one-third of the usual time. One cannot eat in the restaurant without carrying the bread with himself. The cinema houses have been ordered to close early at night to save electric power

The Turkish Government is in great fear of the flow of Turkish products into foreign countries. The result is that very strict examination being made on every traveller going out of the country at every Turkish customs house. If he is found with any bit of the Turkish product, it is immediately confiscated.

These circumstances are eagerly watched by the United States which is taking every chance to win Turkey over to her side. The American influence is imposed on various things in the country, apparently on the strength of the dollar. One example is that almost all the Turkish papers are exclusively carrying Washington reports. Even a few Axis-inclined papers are lately moderating their policies.

Allied Residents Insolent

This domestic trend is naturally affecting the position of the foreign residents of varied nationalities, among whom American and British nationals are growing more and more insolent. Some time ago, the

(Continued on Page 2)

UNITED NATIONS HIT BY SEVERE LOSSES IN N. AFRICAN FRONT

Britain, U.S. Reveal Big Damages Suffered in Landing Operations

850 TRANSPORTS USED

Aircraft Carrier, Avenger, 3 Destroyers, 6 Ships Sunk—Pres. Pierce Meets Fate

Domei

LISBON, December 3.—The damages suffered by the Allied fleet at the time of the landing operation in French North Africa were disclosed respectively by the British and American authorities.

According to information from London, First Lord of the Admiralty, Captain Albert V. Alexander, at the House of Commons today, is reported to have declared:

"The recent landing on North Africa was carried out by three groups of fighting services. One of them was transported from America to Casablanca and the other two from Britain respectively to Algiers and Oran. The transports employed in the same operations totaled 850."

As regards the damages of ships, Alexander declared the small-sized aircraft carrier, Avenger, three destroyers (including one Dutch destroyer) and six other small vessels were sunk, but he refrained from disclosing the damages inflicted to transports and merchantmen.

In the meantime, a Washington dispatch states that the United States Navy Department has announced that in the landing operations in Africa in the early part of November, the President Pierce and four other transports were sunk, while three transports, one destroyer and one tanker were damaged.

British Destroyer Sunk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 3.—The British Admiralty announced today that in a battle fought in the Mediterranean, the British destroyer, Quentine, was sunk after being attacked by Axis bombers and torpedo planes.

BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO LEAVE IRAQ OIL FIELD

Authorities Take Step to Avoid Conflict With Armed Arab Soldiers

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, December 3.—The British military authorities in Iraq issued an order of evacuation to the British troops detailed for the duty of guarding the oil field in the Kirkuk district and oil pipe lines.

This order of evacuating and moving British troops is a step taken for avoiding friction between the British troops and armed Arab corps. As there have been constant conflicts with the Arabs, the British authorities feared the destruction of oil field and oil pipe lines.

A similar order of evacuation was also issued to the British troops guarding the Syria-Trans-Jordan oil pipe line.

Moresby, Darwin Raided

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

CANTON, December 2.—According to a report from Australia, Japanese Air Units on December 1 conducted raids on Port Moresby and Port Darwin.

Pearl Harbor as It Looked Before Attack Of Mighty Nippon Forces Will Be Shown

Pearl Harbor, America's strategic naval base in the Hawaiian Islands, as it appeared prior to the attack of Imperial Air and Naval Forces on December 8 will be depicted to interested spectators, who attend the exhibits at Korakuen Stadium which is scheduled to open Saturday, commemorating the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, states Domei.

With Ford Island situated in the middle of the harbor, Hickam airfield, oil tanks, barracks, and other installations are shown, while the ill-fated enemy battleships of the Oklahoma, California and Maryland types which were sunk by the Imperial Forces will be seen floating in line.

Captain Hideo Hiraide, Chief of the Navy Press Section, who visited the exhibits Thursday morning declared that it is well done. He also recalled that he saw Pearl Harbor in 1920 as a second sub-lieutenant on the Imperial warship, Kasuga.

The spectators also can see pictures of the current war which have been produced by movie producing companies.

7 R.A.F. Planes Downed In Aghedabia War Sector

HANGAR GETS BLASTING

Rommel's Forces Boosted With Well-Armed Reinforcements

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—Some skirmishes between the forces of the opposing armies on the foremost lines on the Libyan front are ending in Axis victories.

Remarkable in this connection are the achievements successively won by the German air forces in the same sector. Seven British fighters were downed Wednesday near Aghedabia, while a British hangar was heavily damaged.

Latest reports on the war situation in Libya follow:

While the British Eighth Army is concentrating its main force in the forefront, the Axis troops under Reich Marshal Erwin Rommel, positioned in the El Ageira sector have lately been strengthened by new reinforcements who arrived with heavy arms and tanks.

The Axis forces are placed in an echelon formation, extending from the coastal region deep into the desert zone. Many small lakes and marshes are included in their lines. This completely defies any attempt of the Allies to disrupt the German line. The recent appearance of a new long-range gun among the German ranks is striking terror into the Allied front.

One report said that the German contingents, largely on the strength of this new gun, caused heavy losses among the British contingents and blasted some enemy tanks in a southern sector in Libya.

The German air forces on the same front, penetrating the patrol flight of the British fighters, are steadily scoring victories by bombing enemy supply lines and closed-in units. Around El Ageria, German planes, as the result of daring low-altitude flights, dealt heavy damages to British military establishments including a large hangar. They also downed seven British machines.

Near Aghedabia, an Axis anti-tank corps blasted four enemy tanks and 12 motortrucks.

ITALIANS ARE JUBILANT OVER NIPPON'S TRIUMPH

Now See Why U.S. Navy Secretary Knox Is Pessimistic Of Allied Victory

Domei

ROME, December 3.—The Imperial Headquarters' announcement made on the brilliant achievements scored by the Nippon destroyer squadron in the Night Battle of Lunga was played up by all the Italian papers.

On Wednesday already, the Messagero and other papers lauded the composite achievements of the Imperial Navy in the Solomons waters as a feat unparalleled in the history of naval battles.

According to the Stefani News Agency, which inserted the Imperial Headquarters' announcement on the night battle off Lunga in its broadcast on a world-wide hook-up, Thursday evening, the Italian Government quarters intimated that they realized by the announcement of Nippon's successive victories why United States Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox's recent statements have been tinged with pessimistic tone.

Berlin Broadcasts Victory

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—The Berlin broadcasting station stopped its broadcasting program at 1:10 p.m. today and reported the announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters of Tokyo about the Night Battle off Lunga.

Premier Returns to Tokyo

After an inspection tour of Hiroshima and Yamaguchi Prefectures, Premier General Hideki Tojo returned to the capital Thursday afternoon.

To Crush the Foe

Lieutenant-General Iida

IIDA RENEWS PLEDGE TO DESTROY THE FOE

Will Fight to Bitter End, States Supreme Commander of Army In Burma

"To fight the War of Greater East Asia to the bitter end is the determination I have renewed at this juncture when the first anniversary of the War is at hand," declared Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in Burma, in his interview with an Asahi correspondent at his official residence in an undisclosed place in Burma.

Recalling the historic Burma Campaign, Lieutenant-General Iida said, "The soldiers of the Imperial Forces upheld their vigorous fighting spirit and loyalty to their motherland to the fullest extent in the Burma Campaign, which was characterized by bitter fighting amidst difficult terrain and unfavorable climatic conditions. After the campaign was over, I was convinced that physical strength can be compensated by spiritual power to an amazing degree.

"Indeed exciting was the expedition in which the mighty sons of Nippon eradicated all the British influence in a series of magnificent blows and finally cut off the Burma Road."

The success of the Burma Campaign, declared the Lieutenant-General, is attributable to the fact that every soldier was eager to do his bit for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The resolve I have renewed at this juncture is 'to fight the current war to the bitter end.' So long as the servicemen at the front and the people behind the guns are alive to this idea, this war, which will be prolonged, is sure to be won by us."

The Burmese are the most virile people in the Southern operational areas, said the Supreme Commander. Their patriotism is evidenced by the fact that they have retained their characteristic Burmese attire.

"The morale of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in Burma is high," continued Lieutenant-General Iida, "and their fighting strength is, of course, peerless. As the vanguards of the Nippon Army operating in the Southern Regions, the fighting services under my command are keeping a strict watch on the British forces in the west and at the same time on the moribund Chungking forces in the east.

"It is, of course, unnecessary to say," emphasized the Supreme Commander, "that when the time is ripe, our forces will carry out annihilative attacks on these foes."

Turning to the aspects of new-born Burma, he said:

"New Burma is making steady progress under the administration of the Central Administrative Organ, and British influence has almost completely been cleared away. Both the urban and rural districts are becoming brighter and brighter as the people are engaged in their respective occupations fully confident in the might of the Imperial Forces. Various industrial enterprises, which resumed their activities out of the ruins of the hostilities, are now making steady headway toward reconstruction."

22 American Tanks Destroyed During Engagement

IS VITAL RAIL POINT

Enemy Now Being Pushed Gradually Toward South

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—In the western sector of Tunis, German forces collided with Allied troops and after a fierce battle occupied Taburca, an important railway point. In this battle, 22 American tanks were destroyed.

Domei

LISBON, December 3.—War activity in French North Africa now seems to be centered in the Taburca sector, west of Tunis. A powerful German unit in that sector, following a fierce encounter with the anti-Axis forces on Thursday morning, occupied a vital railway point in Taburca and drove the enemy steadily to the south, it is reported.

Nothing remarkable has been reported from the El Ageira front, where operations are being staged on a small scale. Reliable reports available here today on the African war situation are as follows:

The Axis forces, which reduced Taburca, fought a series of battles with American tank units in the same sector, and succeeded in pressing the latter gradually to the south. The issue of the pitched battle is not yet known, except that the Axis operation is being greatly helped by German tanks and fighting planes.

Meanwhile, the air forces of the United Nations, raided Tunis Harbor. Though many of the enemy's "flying fortresses" are being employed, they are being met with furious attacks from Axis planes.

The Libyan front, throughout Thursday, saw only small-scale skirmishes. An announcement by the British Army Headquarters claimed that the Royal Air Force raided Tripoli. But more remarkable is the activity of the Axis air units. They are reported to be keeping up fierce bombings on enemy troops and supply lines both at Aghedabia and Benghazi.

200 Enemy Paratroops Taken

Domei

ROME, December 3.—In the Tunisian area, the Axis forces captured 200 parachutists of the Allied forces, the Italian High Command announced today.

The Axis forces in the other area destroyed 35 tanks and six armored cars of the enemy forces, while the Axis air units raided enemy motor-car units and supply-routes in the rear and at the same time carried out bombings against enemy port facilities and airfields in the French North African territory.

From midnight of Tuesday to dawn of Wednesday, an Italian naval unit of three destroyers and two high-speed boats engaged an Allied naval unit consisting of two cruisers and four destroyers off Tunisia. In the battle, an Italian destroyer torpedoed an enemy newest type cruiser with the result that with the explosion the cruiser was set ablaze.

Early Wednesday morning in the pursuit of the enemy fleeing warcraft, the Germans sank one of the enemy warships and destroyed one destroyer.

In aerial battles, the communique added the Italian air forces shot down seven enemy planes. Five Italian planes have failed to return to their base.

U.S. Creates New Bureau

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—The United States Government announced today that a Foreign Territory Bureau for handling non-military affairs concerning foreign territories occupied by the American forces has been newly established in the State Department, it is reported from Washington.

Laval Sees Hitler

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, December 3.—French Premier Pierre Laval reached Berlin today to confer with Chancellor Adolf Hitler on important questions, it is reported from Berlin.

CHINESE IN JAVA AID IN RECONSTRUCTION

Offer Wholehearted Cooperation in Economic Rehabilitation

TIES WITH CHUNGKING CUT

Retail Association Set Up For Smooth Distribution Of Foodstuff

Domei

BATAVIA, December 3.—Among the Chinese in the Southern Regions, the Chinese in Java are the least susceptible to racial consciousness, and likewise are lukewarm to political activities. At present there are about 800,000 Chinese in Java, of which nearly 30 per cent had come from China, while the rest is composed of second and third generations of local-born.

In their daily life the local-born Chinese speak the Malay language, while many of the intellectual class speak the Dutch language, rather than Chinese, as their mother tongue. Other than religion, their manners and customs practically approach those of the native inhabitants.

While some Chinese in Borneo and Sumatra work in mines, those in Java are mostly merchants and traders. It is said that under the Dutch administration the Chinese used to pay about 60 per cent of the taxes, therefore the economic position of the Chinese in Java was fairly established. However, the Dutch authorities did not welcome the increasing power of the Chinese and endeavored to check their growing influence by restricting the Chinese to domestic trade only, while permitting the Dutch traders to engage in large-scale export and import business.

Volunteer to Cooperate

In comparison to their economic position the political consciousness of the Chinese is meager. The resistance campaigns against Nippon prior to the war were forced upon them by Chungking organizations and leaders on the spot. Such being the case, these Chinese, whose anti-Nippon organizations have been disbanded after the Imperial Forces occupied Java, have not only begun receiving protection from the Nipponese, but have suddenly taken the stand of volunteering to cooperate with Nippon.

Recently the Chinese have come to realize that they, after all, are Asiatics. Due to the absence of a political personality among them, political collaboration with Nippon has not yet been developed, but the economic rehabilitation of Java through the Chinese merchants is quite in evidence.

Huang Chang-shi, publisher of the Kyoei Hoshi (former Hung Pao), who has been advocating cooperation with Nippon despite pressure from the Dutch East Indies authorities, in emphasizing Nippon's important mission in the war on the occasion of Meijisetsu, wrote: "The Chinese in Java cannot exist apart from Nippon, and their fate in Java will end if Nippon is defeated," and advocated cooperation with Nippon.

Since the establishment of the Vital Food Control Board, the Chinese rice mill operators, who control the rice industry in Java, are exerting efforts to maintain the official price, by purchasing and storing rice received from the farmers, greatly contributing to the food self-sufficiency.

Retail Body Set Up

For the disposal of rice and other foodstuff, the Chinese in various parts of the country have organized a retail association under the guidance of the Nipponese military administration, for the smooth distribution of vital foodstuff.

For manufactured articles, Java heretofore had been relying upon imports but since the war imports have stopped while stocks gradually depleted. It was discovered that taking advantage of the situation there was a tendency among some Chinese and Arabian merchants to boost the prices of these imported commodities, so the Nipponese military authorities took emergency measures to prevent any such tendencies. Some of the Chinese even came forward with the promise to cooperate, thus alleviating the situation to some extent.

With a view to effecting a more positive cooperation with Japan, the Chinese in Batavia, in the middle of October, formed a Preparatory Committee of the Overseas Chinese Association. It was also decided to merge all existing organizations in order to cooperate in the reconstruction of Java. In Bandoeng, Surabaya, Semarang and other cities, similar bodies are being organized.

The immediate functions of these Chinese organizations are to aid the Chinese destitutes and refugees, maintain prices, raise funds for charity, assist the taxpayers, and to cooperate with the military authorities in preserving peace and order.

Relief Work Undertaken

Besides rendering assistance to the refugees, the Preparatory Committee in Batavia has recently undertaken to make small loans to the Chinese who plan to go into business on their own. Thus, such persons as Huang Tsun-Hsia head of the Resource Development Company in Lemarang and others are directing efforts based on the belief that the relief of Chinese should be done by the Chinese themselves:

With respect to the education of the Chinese, the military authorities permitted the reopening of primary schools since July. This move is being appreciated by the Chinese, and great enthusiasm to learn the language of Nippon is shown by the students in these Chinese schools.

Press Comments

Friday, December 4

ASAHI—Night Battle Off Lunga; Italian Premier's Encouraging Speech

NICHI NICHI—Paean of Triumph in the Night in the Southern Seas; Italian Morale Heightening

Night Battle Off Lunga

ASAHI—With the victory in the Third Battle of the Solomons still fresh in our minds, we are told of another victory won by a destroyer squadron of our Navy. The morale of the people of Nippon cannot but be uplifted more than ever, on this day only a few days before the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The battle off Lunga has a special feature of its own in that it was fought by a destroyer squadron against a full fleet of the enemy in a night blitzkrieg. The light squadron in this daring night attack off Lunga on Guadalcanal Island sank an enemy battleship, a cruiser and two destroyers and set on fire two other destroyers. In spite of the terrific battle, we lost only one destroyer sunk. There could have been no more complete victory.

A nocturnal blitzkrieg is one of the special tactics of our Navy crowned by a glorious tradition, the success of which naturally depends on years of stringent training. When we visualize these small craft cutting through the waves at full speed against the giant ships of the enemy we cannot help feeling a quickening of our heart-beats.

Expressing our joy over the communique of the Imperial Headquarters, we offer our most fervent prayer to the souls of the valiant officers and men killed in action.

Italian Premier's Encouraging Speech

ASAHI—Premier Benito Mussolini in his speech delivered on December 2 said, after discussing the course of the current War, that Nippon has gained an invincible position as a result of its victories over the United States and Britain and that with Nippon's participation in the war the victory of the Axis had become assured.

This praise from our ally Italy is gratefully acknowledged and it makes it additionally incumbent on us to make fresh efforts to make the absolute assurance of victory an absolute reality.

Premier Mussolini further said that there was only one duty for all today and that was to fight. Germany and Italy, he said, are fighting for one great common principle and he was exceedingly gratified to note that friendship between the two countries was deepening day by day.

It is a truth which is not worn out by repetition that the sole way to ultimate victory lies in united efforts among Germany, Italy and Nippon in pursuing common aims. Since the enemy is losing no opportunity in which to attempt to pour water on the relations among the three Axis nations, we must not relax our vigilance for a moment against offering them any such opportunity. We are in full sympathy, together with the German people, with the sentiment expressed by Premier Mussolini in saying that "We are fighting not only to live but also so that our officers and men killed in action should not have died in vain."

It may be that the fortunes of war are variable but the anti-Axis Allies by invading French territory in Africa have entered Tunisia, which would have been Italian territory, and are pressing on Sicily and Sardinia. Their aircraft are bombing Italian cities. We are sure that the 45,000,000 people of Italy have renewed their determination to win in the face of these provocations and pray that their efforts will be crowned by every success.

Paean of Triumph in the Night in the Southern Seas

NICHI NICHI—The results of the Battle off Lunga have been announced by the Imperial Headquarters. In the wake of the wholesale destruction of enemy capital ships and auxiliaries in the three battles of the Solomons, another large naval force centering on a battleship has been sent to the bottom of the sea off Lunga in short order. Judging from the results obtained by the Imperial Navy against the United States fleet since the war started, it seems that the enemy is drawing in no little measure on the naval strength allotted to the Atlantic waters for replacing the ships lost in the Pacific battles. Thus the United States is steadily depleting its Atlantic fleet in order to supply more and more prey to the eagerly waiting Imperial Navy. Even without carrying on its offensive as far as the Atlantic, the Imperial Navy is destroying the enemy naval strength in the Atlantic bit by bit and thus reducing the burdens on the Axis, thereby fully cooperating with its European allies.

The incomparable prowess of our destroyer squadrons had already been proved in the Battles of the Coral Sea. They have now added a new laurel to their high reputation. We regret the loss even of one destroyer or one member of its crew but what feat in the annals of naval warfare can compare with the sinking of a battleship and cruiser by means of such small craft?

This major achievement is the fruit of the years of terrific training undergone by the officers and men of our Navy. Such skill and fighting spirit as shown in maneuvering small craft across a pitch black sea against heavily-armored capital ships of the enemy cannot be built up in a day. In times of peace many sacrifices were made by the Imperial Navy so that in times of emergency it would be supreme in warfare. We behind the lines must do our share in our respective occupations to parallel this achievement of the Navy.

Italian Morale Heightening

NICHI NICHI—Italy, which for more than three years has been taking charge of the powerful British Mediterranean fleet and fighting with courage and endurance in Egypt and Libya, felt for a time that the whole weight of the war was falling on it with the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa. Rendered desperate by the successive defeats, the enemy flung themselves on Southern Europe like a wounded beast. It was up to the Italians to withstand the full impact of that onslaught.

The speech of Il Duce Mussolini on December 2 is a complete answer to the hope of Italy's allies for a splendid fight on its part. We perceive in this speech the stout morale of the Italians who have fought so valiantly for three years. That this nation, without enjoying the bounties of nature, should have remained strong in spite of the war shows that the 46,000,000 people are solidly united under a heroic leader.

Il Duce has had the courage to announce the damage suffered by Italian cities, including Milan with all its art treasures, due to the ruthless bombing raids of the British air force, despite the fact that such an announcement would offer valuable material to the enemy propaganda machinery. This shows the iron unity of the Italian people behind their leaders.

This war that we are now fighting is not such an easy affair that it could be won merely by concealing the real facts from the people. Premier Mussolini declares that Italy must fight to live, fight until the final victory is won so that the 34,000 Fascists who have been killed in action shall not have died in vain. We pray that our ally Italy, with its high morale, will meet with every success in its war efforts.

Turkey Now Placed In Serious Situation As a Neutral State

(Continued From Page 1)

Government warned the Axis nationals to avoid trouble by not visiting the restaurants where the British and American residents frequent.

Under the conditions, the majority of the Turkish people are showing anti-war sentiments. The Government is gradually tightening its grip on the populace, so much so that a certain paper was heavily punished recently for its criticism of a Governmental measure. The future moves of Turkey will be closely watched by all concerned.

Two Vice-Admirals Make Explanations On Torpedo Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

ablaze in the recent engagement is because of this reason.

"The attack by a torpedo-boat squadron is something like the fighting of a single man with a dagger against a group of foes with swords. The motto of torpedo-boat squadrons is 'to beat the enemy with one decisive thrust.'"

CHINESE RESIDENTS WILL HOLD MEETING

Businessmen's Body to Pledge Efforts for Successful War At Meeting Here, Dec. 7

With the participation of 1,000 delegates, the plenary meeting of the All-Nippon Chinese Overseas Businessmen's Association is scheduled to be held on the eve of the anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, December 7, from 1 p.m. at the Aeronautical Hall, Shiba, according to Domei.

The representatives include Lin Wen-chao from Tokyo, Chen Tung-ting from Yokohama, Ho Sah-ting from Kobe, and Tang Hua-nan from Osaka, in addition to representatives from Hokkaido, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Nagoya, Sendai, Shizuoka, Chosen and Taiwan.

To pledge united efforts by all Chinese residents in Nippon for attainment of the objectives of the current war of emancipation constitutes the principal aim of the plenary meeting.

Following an address of instructions by His Excellency Hsu Liang, the Chinese Ambassador, congratulatory addresses will be given by Nipponese dignitaries including Kazuo Aoki, Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The session at the Aeronautic Hall will be preceded by a committee meeting of the Association on December 6 and in the forenoon of December 7, when matters pertaining to the organization of an educational society, and a Chinese Women's Service Association will be deliberated upon.

Homma Fearless Fighter But Simple Man at Home

(Continued From Page 1)

offensive on Bataan Peninsula had started, so Lieutenant-General Homma was still on the firing-lines, facing 70,000 desperate United States troops on one hand and supervising the military administration on the other.

"One day, when I visited his humble quarters, I expressed my sympathies for the hardships and inconveniences being experienced by the Supreme Commander. But I was rather embarrassed when Lieutenant-General Homma waved away my words with a matter-of-fact statement, 'This is war. Nothing bothers me.'

"It was not until after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor and the triumphal entry into Manila that Lieutenant-General Homma entered his official residence. Even after he moved into his new quarters Lieutenant-General Homma continued to live an austere, simple life. Every early morning he would bow toward the Imperial Palace and then facing Bataan, he would offer a silent prayer for the men who had fallen in the attacks on that Peninsula and Corregidor. After returning from the headquarters in the afternoon, he would usually take some excercise and then read for a while, going to bed regularly at 11 o'clock.

"Despite his steel nerves and fearlessness in fighting, Lieutenant-General Homma is deeply compassionate to his subordinates.

"One stormy day, when a small launch was having difficulty in returning to port, the Supreme Commander instructed his adjutant to send a rescue squad at once.

"That night, a certain captain visited the Lieutenant-General's quarters to express his thanks for the aid sent.

Instead of taking his leave when told that his message would be conveyed to Lieutenant-General Homma on the following morning, the captain asked if he could take a bath.

"Coming out of the tub, he said that he was rather hungry and asked if he could please have something to eat, adding that while waiting for the dinner to be prepared he would like to have a drink of sake to work up his appetite.

"I thought that such an impudent attitude at the official residence of the Supreme Commander of all places, was rather extraordinary so I reported the incident to Lieutenant-General Homma the following morning.

"Instead of expressing his ire, Lieutenant-General Homma merely laughed heartily and said: 'Well, I must admit he's an interesting officer. What's his name? You should have called me while he was still in the house.'

"At another time, the former Supreme Commander visited the wounded at a certain hospital and inquired after their condition. Whenever he came across a soldier who could not remember the front where he had been injured, Lieutenant-General Homma would invariably ask the name of his unit and then disclose the exact place where he had been wounded, not forgetting to speak a few comforting words to each man before he left.

"Once when a soldier suffering from dengue fever offered to nurse the Lieutenant-General who happened to have been stricken with the same disease, the Supreme Commander scolded the private and gently told him to take care of himself first.

"There are many other incidents which impressed me deeply, but they all point to but one conclusion —that Lieutenant-General Homma is a gallant leader who always thinks first of the welfare of his men."

U.S. Acquires Right To Build and Maintain Air Bases in Liberia

Domei

LISBON, December 3.—The United States Government concluded an agreement with the Liberian Government for the use of air bases, it was announced by the United States Department today, according to a Washington report. With the signing of the agreement, the Washington Government has acquired the right of constructing and maintaining air bases within the territory of Liberia during the present war.

CONTINUED LOYALTY OF F.I.C. NAVY ASKED

Decoux Requests Commander-In-Chief, Officers, Men to Stand by Vichy

Domei

HANOI, December 3.—To the Commander-in-Chief of the French Indo-China Fleet on which the world's attention has been focussed since the scuttling of the French Fleet in Toulon, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, sent a message on November 29, requesting officers and men under the Commander-in-Chief to remain loyal to the Vichy Government, it was announced by the Government-General of French Indo-China today.

"At this juncture when our navy is confronted with the severest ordeal since its establishment," reads the message. "I share sorrow and grief with you and the officers and men under your command.

"I request you to convey to your officers and men that I rely upon the loyalty of the French Indo-China fleet more than before and am desirous of the loyalty being continued as ever in the future.

"Please bear in mind that the reconstruction of the French Navy rests on the shoulders of the young officers and men of our navy."

STALINGRAD FIGHT MOVES TOWARD CENTRAL SECTOR

Soviets Concentrating Troops In Center of Citadel For Defense

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, December 3.—The main battle in the Stalingrad front has now gradually shifted from the suburbs of the city to the central sector, it is reported from Moscow.

The information from the Soviet side reported yesterday that the Soviet forces are now giving more attention to holding their positions than attacking the suburbs of the city, and also quite a large number of troops is being moved from the suburb area to the central sector.

A report reaching here from Berlin also stated that large Soviet troops and supplies are being sent to the central sector, and the battle in that district is becoming more fierce.

Informed circles here are observing that the Soviet effort in strengthening their positions instead of making attacks had failed, while the great reinforcements sent to the central sector mean that the German counter-attack has been very strong.

Riddel Hart, famous British military commentator, remarked that the Soviet counter-attack along the entire front proves that the Soviet still has a considerable military strength, but it would be difficult for the Soviet forces to continue the present offensive activity long in view of the serious damages they had suffered in the past two years by German offensive operations.

Gen. Jen Gets Canton Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 2.—The National Government recently announced the appointment of General Jen Yuan-tao, Minister of Navy, as Inspector-General for the Canton Strategic Port and its fleet and bases.

Ecuador Cuts Ties With Vichy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—The Government of Ecuador severed diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government today, it is reported from Quito, Ecuador.

NORTH CHINA POLICY DEFINED TO CONSULS

Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Envoy to Peking, Explains New Objectives at Consular Meeting

Domei

PEKING, December 3.—Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Nipponese Minister stationed here, revealed the coming year's policy to consul-generals and consuls in North China at the official residence of the Peking office of the Nipponese Embassy, it was learned here today.

Major-General Shiozawa, members of the Nipponese Embassy and consuls-general and consuls totaling 16 were present at the consular meeting held this morning. As an observer, Tateki Horiuchi, Nipponese Minister at Nanking was also present.

Nippon's North China policy for the coming year, the policy for training and guidance of Nipponese and other matters were explained by Embassy officials concerned.

In the afternoon session of the conference, consuls-general and consuls reported on administrative conditions in their respective areas.

In honor of the participants, a dinner party was given in the evening, at which Major-General Shiozawa delivered an address to explain the new diplomatic organization coming into existence as a result of creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

"As a result of creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Peking branch of the Nipponese Embassy has been established and I have been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking," Major-General Shiozawa said.

"Consulates which were formerly under the direct control of the Foreign Minister, now are placed under the supervision of the Ambassador and so far as matters in North China are concerned, the Minister at Peking is authorized to give necessary instructions.

"Various routine work has to be executed at the places concerned without delay to cope with the ever-changing situation. On many occasions those familiar with the concerned alone are able to deal with matters properly and accurately.

"Consuls-general and consuls who are responsible for matters in their respective areas have to do their best.

"As the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is a wartime organ, efforts have to be made to keep in touch the military authorities concerning execution of routine business.

"Three main points of the coming year's policy are maintenance of peace and order, increase in the production of agricultural products to make the food supply self-sufficient and increase in the output of major commodities necessary for national defense.

"On the basis of the foregoing three-point policy, both Nipponese and Chinese in North China have to attain the required objective in the coming one year.

"Consuls-general and consuls well-acquainted with the current situation are requested to adopt a prudential policy in accordance with the spirit of the three-point policy.

"If the Nipponese in North China totaling nearly 400,000 serve the country in their respective fields of activity, their efforts will be surprising. In this connection, consuls-general and consuls are requested to be in the forefront of the Nipponese nationals.

"Incidentally, the movement of the Nipponese in North China is different from that of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Nippon in point of organization, aim and others.

"North China being the area where military operations have to be conducted almost continuously and where 100,000,000 Chinese are residing, this movement has its own special characteristic.

"Accordingly, paying attention to the relations existing between the Nipponese Forces and Chinese nationals, consuls-general and consuls are requested to lead both the Nipponese and Chinese properly."

U.S.-PORTUGAL SIGN PACT

Exchange of War Materials Made in Commercial Agreement

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 3.—A new commercial treaty regarding the exchange of important materials has been signed between the United States and Portuguese Governments, it was announced by U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, according to information from New York.

In accordance with the agreement, Portugal and the United States will export respectively, war materials including tungsten ores for steel production and petroleum to each other.

Railway Facilities In England Bombed By German Raiders

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—German bombers attacked Deal on the southeastern coast of Britain on December 2 and inflicted damages on railway establishments there, the German High Command announced today. On their way home, the Reich bombers carried out a low-altitude bombing and a machine-gun attack on military barracks near Deal and on military establishments on the coast. All planes returned safely.

NO SIGN OF UPRISING DYING DOWN IN INDIA

Stoning of British Troops and Rounding Up of Demonstrators Going On

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 3.—The Indian disturbances have again aggravated of late, it was revealed by information reaching here today from various parts of India.

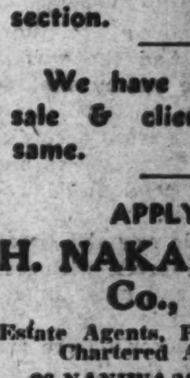
According to a New Delhi dispatch dated today, in Ahmedabad British troops were stoned by Indian citizens who staged an anti-British demonstration. An explosion occurred in a movie-house in the city.

In the Province of Bengal, three political offenders broke jail, and 12 Indians were taken into custody on the reason that they participated in an anti-British disturbance. In the Province of Assam a large number of Indians were arrested in connection with the distribution of anti-British propaganda bills.

In the city of Surat, Bombay Province, it was revealed by a dispatch from there, the police who got wind of an anti-British plot carried out a round-up this morning in various parts of the city, arresting 22 Indian suspects. The police is also said to have seized large quantities of bombs and explosives.

Ogata Gets Saseho Post

Rear-Admiral Masaki Ogata has been appointed Chief of Staff of the Saseho Naval Station, it was announced by the same Station Thursday. Rear-Admiral Gisaburo Yamaguchi, predecessor of the new chief of staff, has been transferred to a certain important post on the same day, according to the announcement.



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PLANES TO BE CHRISTENED

Navy Minister to Attend Ceremony At Kabukiza Tomorrow

Christening ceremonies for 18 warplanes and other war accessories, including machine-guns and helmets aggregating 546, which have been donated by various groups throughout the nation to the navy will be held on Saturday afternoon beginning from 1 o'clock at the Tokyo Kabuki Theater and will be attended by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, representatives of the donors and others, states Domei.

Each Navy warplane will be named after its donor.

Following the ceremonies, the Navy Band and stage groups will provide entertainment.

Campaign Against Wolves

HAILAR.—A campaign to eradicate Siberian wolves has been organized by Vice-Governor Ozuma of North Hsingan Province. All wolf pelts will be donated to the State.

Tuan's Villa Converted

PEKING.—The big villa situated in Hsiao Tang Shan formerly belonging to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui will be converted into the Chi Chuen Primary School in commemoration of the great politico-military statesman.

Announcement

The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

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ENEMY BATTLESHIP SUNK IN FURIOUS NIGHT BATTLE

HER MAJESTY VISITS HEROES AT YOKOSUKA

Graciously Comforts Wounded Officers and Men at Navy Hospital

PATIENTS DEEPLY MOVED

Navy Minister Shimada, Other Dignitaries Are Granted Audience

Her Majesty the Empress paid a gracious visit to the Navy Hospital at Yokosuka Thursday to comfort the wounded naval officers and men recuperating there.

With Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, Lord Steward to Her Imperial Majesty, Chief Lady-in-Waiting Hoshina and other officials of the Imperial Household Department in attendance, Her Imperial Majesty left the Palace in a motor-car at 11:30 a.m., entrained at Tokyo station from which the Court train left at 11:40 a.m., and arrived at Yokosuka station at 12:50 a.m. The Imperial cortege passed through streets thronged with people out to welcome Her Imperial Majesty and entered the compound of the Navy Hospital at 1 p.m.

There stood Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Mineo Koga, Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, Hospital Director Rear-Admiral Takashi Takagi and other naval officers to receive Her Imperial Majesty. After a brief rest in the specially-prepared chamber of the hospital, Her Imperial Majesty granted audience to Navy Minister Shimada, Admiral Nagano, Admiral Koga, Vice-Admiral Tanaka, director of the Medical Affairs Bureau, Hospital Director Takagi, Chief of Staff Fujita, of the Yokosuka Naval Station, Commander Kobayasni of the Tokyo Bay Fortress and Governor Kondo of Kanagawa Prefecture. From Director Tanaka of the Medical Affairs Bureau Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to hear an account of the medical and hygienic work carried on in the Navy and from Director Takagi of the Navy Hospital a report on the progress being made by the patients.

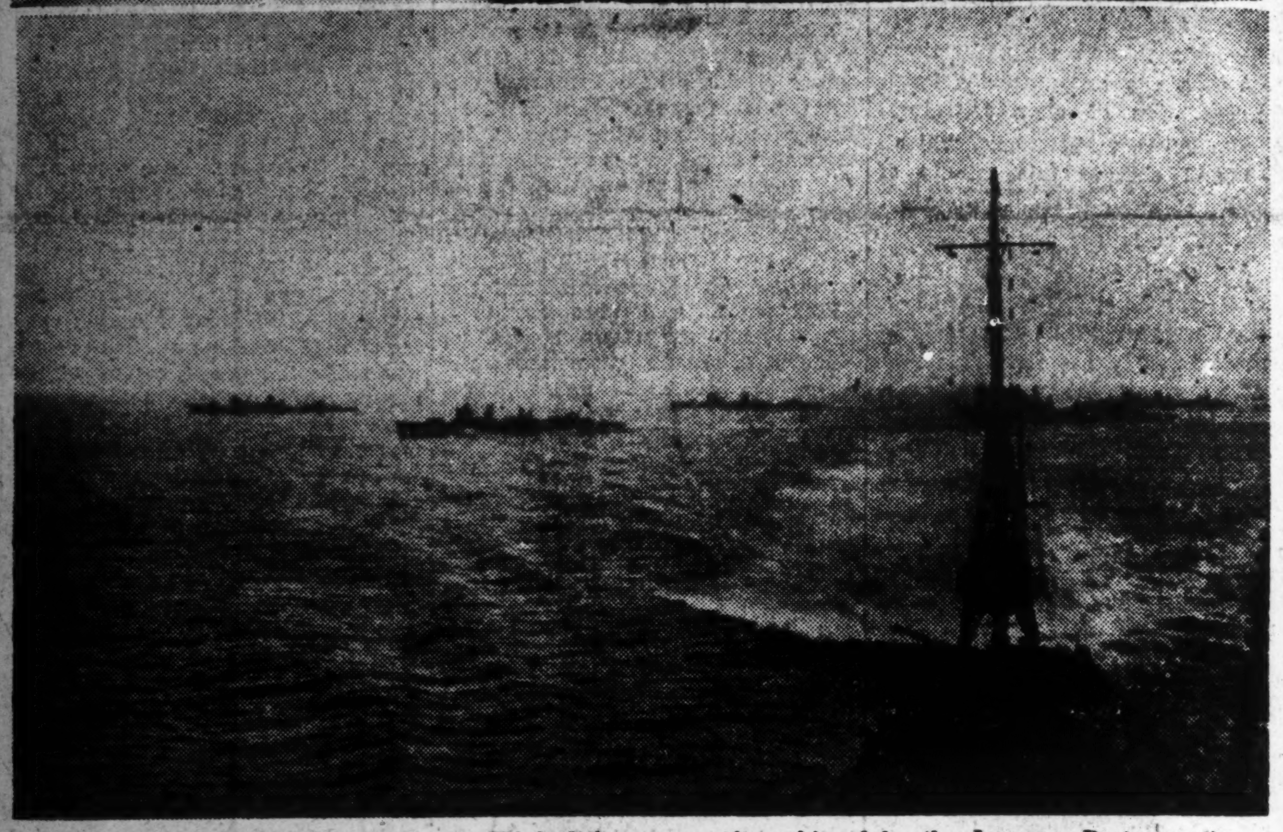
With Director Takagi leading the way, the Imperial retinue made the rounds of the hospital beginning with Ward No. 1. Her Imperial Majesty had a gracious word for each wounded hero, every one of whom seemed overwhelmed by the honor and was moved to express his resolve to recover quickly so as to fight again for Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress and Their country or to engage in useful occupations behind the lines.

Her Imperial Majesty was also pleased to examine the various medical appliances, materials and equipment on exhibit in the museum attached to the hospital. The exhibits included first aid boxes, field treatment equipment, toxic test apparatuses, aviation hygiene equipment, diet schedules of patients, specimens of work done by some of the heroes in white by way of training for work after leaving hospital. The latter included various articles of clothing done on sewing machines, knitted goods, mechanical drawings, calligraphic works, braille work, miniature gardens and artificials arms and legs.

Officers and men who had been discharged from the hospital as cured lined up near the main gate of the hospital to welcome the Imperial cortege. Bereaved families who were to attend the naval funeral Friday at Yokosuka for the naval war dead were also permitted to line the path from the hospital to receive the Imperial cortege.

It was 2:40 p.m. when the Imperial cortege left the hospital and 2:50 p.m. when the Court train pulled out of the station, seen off by Navy Minister Shimada and other leading naval officers.

New Spokesman Makes Announcement



Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, the new Chief of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters succeeding Rear-Admiral Kanji Ogawa, made his first official announcement as the Navy Spokesman when he announced on Thursday the spectacular results achieved by the Japanese Destroyer Squadron in the Night Battle off Lunga on Guadalcanal Island on November 30. Lower: A Destroyer Squadron of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry.)

MALAYA WAS BLIND TO WAR REALITIES

Hectic Week Preceding December 8 Recalled—Singapore Drunk With Propaganda

Domei

SHONAN, December 2.—The Far East cauldron was boiling over at this time last year—one week before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia—when war clouds were gathering menacingly on the East Asia horizon.

Yet Singapore slumbered, corpulent and inept, fed on factitious pro paganda with no inkling of the doom that was shortly to overwhelm it.

World attention was focussed on the crucial Washington talks. Because Japan went to Washington prepared to make the greatest possible concessions, she was considered weak, and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, and Saburo Kurusu, Japanese Special Envoy, were given the cold shoulder.

There was no relaxation of the freezing orders enforced earlier in the year but the envoys continued their negotiations in an effort to avert the disaster which threatened to overwhelm the two nations bordering the Pacific Ocean.

Japan's national existence was in

(Continued on Page 2)

P.I. Administrator Issues Proclamation; Stresses Japan's Aid

Domei

MANILA, December 3.—In a proclamation issued here on the eve of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Civilian Administrator of the Philippines, called upon the people of the Philippines to make ever-increasing efforts in the spirit of service toward fighting the present war to a successful conclusion. He declared that the War of Greater East Asia has resulted in the laying down of a firm foundation for a new Philippines as one of the integral units of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. He added that the Filipino people owe a great debt of gratitude to Japan for emancipating the Philippines from the shackles of United States domination.

Chinese Jurist Succumbs

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 2.—Lin Paisheng, Minister of Publicity and concurrently Secretary-General of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission, has offered condolences to the family of the late Hsieh Ping, an eminent jurist who died here recently from a sudden attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Lin invited the late Mr. Hsieh to Nanking to arrange for the establishment of a training institute for youth movement leaders.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH HIT BY U.S. LEADERS

Willkie Flays Premier for Statement Supporting Britain's Imperialism

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, December 3.—The recent speech by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in which he protested that he was not a "liquidator" of Britain, but was absorbed in the maintenance of the British Empire, has had serious repercussions in America.

Wendell Willkie in his speech he made at the New York Herald-Tribune Hall on November 17 referred to Churchill's speech and harshly criticized it, saying, "The ideals of the Atlantic Charter cannot be realized unless mutual national cooperation and understanding are effected among America, Britain and the other allied countries, but, in spite of this, Britain who is one of the two leaders of the Atlantic Charter is working under the same old principle of imperialism. If Britain maintains such an attitude it will be impossible for the Allied Nations to attain their common objective." Willkie's speech is only one of many instances denouncing Churchill's statement.

SOUTHERN AREA SEES INCREASE IN FOOD OUTPUT

Native People of Both Shonan, Sumatra Cooperate to Push Production

CONFERENCE IS HELD

Leaders Stress Necessity for Acquiring Materials to Fight War to Successful End

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHONAN, December 3.—Malaya and Sumatra, both under Japanese Military administration, are realizing a steady increase of foodstuffs, thanks to the whole-hearted cooperation of the indigenous populations there with the Japanese authorities, it is revealed after the termination of the gubernatorial conference held at Shonan on November 28. The conference was attended by Shigeo Odate, Mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality, 10 provincial state governors, and authorities of the Military Administration. Taking advantage of the visit of these governors to Shonan, the Asahi held a round-table conference to hear reports on the actual conditions prevailing in Malaya and Sumatra. The following is the gist of what these governors expressed at the round-table conference:

Major-General Masakichi Itami, Governor of Johore State:

Johore State Rich

The acquisition of materials for national defense and for the successful termination of the War is a matter of urgent importance. Johore State is rich in mineral resources, including bauxite, iron, tin and others. Rubber plantations in the state cover a total area of 960,000 acres. This is the largest rubber producing state of the Malay Peninsula. Japanese officials are exerting strenuous efforts to boost the production of materials for defensive purposes. The native inhabitants are cooperating with the Japanese for the maintenance of peace and order.

Saburo Hatta, Governor of Negri Sembian State:

The largest question to be solved is foodstuff production increase. A three-year increase plan was formulated in this state. At present the state yields 150,000 koku of rice, but this total is expected to be increased to 450,000 koku within three years. As an annual production of 300,000 koku will meet the requirements of the state, the surplus 150,000 koku, when yielded, will be transferred to other needy states. Cultivation of 50,000 acres of farms and fields was necessary to meet the plan. Within two months following the formulation of this plan, about 20,000 acres of land were cultivated by the native inhabitants. This reveals that the people are enthusiastically engaged in cultivation work. Production of tapioca, sweet potatoes and other farm products is also increasing.

Shinzo Kikuchi, Governor of Selangor State:

The Federated Malay States including Selangor, Perak, Negri Sembian and others are among the richest states of Malaya. The peoples in these states secure a large income from rubber and tin, and at one time constructed a railway under the direct control of the Federated Malay Straits. They also subscribed, in the past, to debentures of a railway in the southern part of Thailand and bought British and Malay bonds. How to utilize their rich economic strength to the fullest extent is an important matter to be studied by the Japanese.

Shun Kubota, Governor of Perak State:

Rubber And Tin

Rubber and tin are the only products of my state. Rubber production is favorable as usual. As a result of the restoration of steam and water electric power generation facilities, tin production has already been restored to the pre-War state.

Major-General Seiji Sukekawa,

(Continued on Page 2)

1 CRUISER, 2 DESTROYERS ARE ALSO SUNK IN FIGHT BY DESTROYER SQUADRON

Italian Newspapers Play Up Victories By Japanese Navy

The Messagero, a leading Italian paper, has lavishly praised the Imperial Japanese Navy and its achievements, particularly the ones in the battles of the Solomons, says Domei. No words are spared in the Italian press in general in their praise of the Japanese victories secured in the Pacific Ocean during the last one year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Rome reports received by Domei indicate that there was a consensus of expression in all the Italian papers on December 2, attributing the unparalleled victories to the mighty strength of the Imperial Navy and that such victories had never yet been recorded in the history of the naval warfare.

CHINESE IN MALAYA SUPPORT JAPANESE

2,500,000 Residents Come to Realize That This Is War To Free East Asia

Domei

SHONAN, December 3.—One of the outstanding and most important developments in Malaya during the past year is the whole-hearted cooperation shown to the Japanese authorities by the 2,500,000 Chinese residents in this area.

It is important and significant because these Chinese were formerly supporters of the Chiang Kai-shek regime and because they have come to understand Japan's true intentions in waging the War of Greater East Asia. They have come to realize that this is a war for the liberation of Asiatics, for real Co-Prosperity, for lasting peace based on the ideals of true justice for all.

Important in Commerce

The vital importance of Chinese collaboration can be further seen from the fact that the Chinese in Malaya total 25 per cent of the total number of overseas Chinese in all parts of the world and in the fact that the Chinese in this region hold important positions in the fields of commerce, industry, mining and banking. Outnumbering even the Malayans by some 200,000, the Chinese moreover are in the overwhelming majority in the larger cities such as Shonan and Penang where they comprise 60 to 70 per cent of the population.

Originally, the vast majority of these Chinese were penniless immigrants from Fukien and Kwangtung provinces. The remarkable adaptability of the Chinese to new conditions and their perseverance, however, have built for them the position they hold today.

The gathering of the Chinese in this area under the banner of Co-Prosperity dealt a heavy blow to the Chungking regime. In the 39 months preceding October, 1940, the Chinese in Singapore alone contributed ¥125,000,000 out of the total sum of ¥300,000,000 which went into Chiang Kai-shek's confers out of the pockets of overseas Chinese throughout the world. An additional ¥37,000,000 came from the Chinese in the former Dutch East Indies and ¥26,000,000 from those in the Philippines.

Japanese Policy Wise

The wise, understanding policy pursued by the Japanese authorities was chiefly instrumental in making the Chinese realize the error of their former delusions. Grateful, the Chinese organized the Overseas

(Continued on Page 2)

Two Additional Hostile Destroyers Set Ablaze by Japanese Naval Force; Engagement Fought Off Lunga, Guadalcanal

ATTACK TOOK PLACE ON NOVEMBER 30

In another brilliant victory scored by the mighty Imperial Japanese Navy Forces, one enemy battleship was sunk, one cruiser of the Augusta class was sunk instantly, two destroyers were sunk and two destroyers were set ablaze in a furious night battle off Lunga on Guadalcanal Island on November 30, it was revealed by an announcement released by the Imperial Headquarters at 5:15 p.m. Thursday.

The announcement follows:

"A Japanese Destroyer Squadron launched a furious attack on a powerful enemy naval unit off Lunga on Guadalcanal Island on the night of November 30. The war results attained are as follows:

"One enemy battleship sunk.

"One cruiser of the Augusta type sunk instantly.

"Two destroyers sunk.

"Two destroyers set ablaze.

"The only Japanese casualty was one destroyer sunk.

"Note: This battle is designated as the Night Battle off Lunga."

125 WARCRAFT SUNK OR DAMAGED

The composite results of the series of great naval victories scored by the Imperial Navy Forces in the South Pacific area with the Solomons Islands as the center during the period extending over 16 weeks or 113 days from the First Battle of the Solomons on August 7 to the Night Battle off Lunga on November 30 include the sinking or damaging of 125 enemy warships and the downing or damaging of more than 850 enemy warplanes.

Details of the composite results follow:

	Sunk	Heavily damaged	Damaged	Heavily damaged or damaged	Total
Battleships	4	1	2	—	7
Aircraft carriers	4	2	2	—	8
Cruisers	31	5	—	—	36
Destroyers	21	7	3	5	36
Submarines	9	1	—	—	10
Mine sweepers	1	1	—	—	2
Warships of unconfirmed type	—	—	—	3	3
Transports	17	6	—	—	23
Total	87	23	7	8	125

SPECTACULAR VICTORY IS ACHIEVED

With the sinking of a United States battleship, a cruiser and two destroyers and the setting ablaze of two other destroyers, the Imperial Navy achieved another spectacular victory in the Solomons area, keypoint in the Japanese-American Pacific War.

The Anglo-American fleet had sustained heavy damage in the Third Battle of the Solomons lasting three days from November 12 as well as in the previous sea engagements but, the United States, in its desperate resolve to defend Guadalcanal, has been sending fresh units. The Japanese Navy, equally determined to annihilate the combined enemy fleet, has been in search of Allied warships day and night throughout the vast area of the South Pacific.

Shortly after sundown on November 30, when the smoke of the Third Battle of the Solomons had hardly cleared, a Japanese destroyer squadron sighted a large enemy fleet composed of one battleship, four cruisers and more than ten destroyers, held in readiness off Lunga on Guadalcanal Island, to all intents and purposes waiting to give battle to the Japanese.

Pitted against this formidable enemy force was a small squadron not to be compared to it in number, armor or armament but the crews of the Japanese craft, imbued by the glorious tradition maintained since the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, made up their minds to put to the test in actual engagement the vigorous training in night battle which they had undergone for so many years.

Seizing an opportune moment, the squadron unleashed a withering attack on the enemy fleet, launching torpedoes and firing guns with rapidity and unerring accuracy. Scores of torpedoes were aimed at one enemy battleship alone while a dozen or so more were directed at the cruisers. One enemy battleship was sunk, a cruiser of the Augusta type sunk, two destroyers sunk and two other destroyers set aflame.

Unparalleled Feat

The feat is unparalleled in the history of naval warfare. The battleship could not be identified because the battle had been fought in the darkness of night and because of the ferocity of the battle.

After the United States and Britain imposed on Japan a naval ratio of 5:5:3 under the Washington treaty, the Japanese Navy sought to make up for the deficiency in heavy craft by intensive training in light craft warfare, such as destroyer and submarine operations. Thus, in the War of Greater East Asia, on the night of February 20 off Bali a Japanese destroyer squadron was, by virtue of its training able to deal a crushing blow to the combined American-Dutch fleet. Again a Japanese destroyer squadron has triumphed; but this time it has sunk a battleship, the first feat of this kind to be accomplished in world history.

Sea and air power over the Solomons area is likely to influence the

(Continued on Page 2)

BURMA COOPERATES IN BUILDING SPHERE

Determination of Burmese to Create New Order Stressed By Ba Maung

An account of how closely interested the people of Burma are in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for which Japan is striving is contained in a dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Yasushi Sano working for the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

Mr. Sano has interviewed Dr. Ba Maung, Chief Administrator of Burma, and quotes him as saying that he has concluded that the Japanese spirit is the sort of spirit with which the people of Burma should be imbued if the new order for Burma, which means a Burma for the Burmese, for which they are working with the cooperation of the Japanese Army, is to be a reality.

Mr. Sano's dispatch in substance follows:

On First Line

Burma is at the extremity of Greater East Asia, and is in the first line of defense for the area.

To the west is India, which is monopolizing the attention of the world. The 400,000,000 people of India are to decide whether they are free or continue slaves to Britain.

To the northeast is Yunnan Province of China, where the remnants of the defeated Chungking army are offering what resistance they are still capable of against Japan.

Burma is the scene of warfare for the extermination of American, British, and Chungking forces. It has the distinction of being a country which is doing fighting and building at one and the same time.

When the circumstances surrounding Burma are considered the discovery will be made that the country is much more important to us working for Greater East Asia strategically and economically although it has an abundance of material resources.

At the moment the 15,000,000 members of the Burmese race are working for a Burma for the Burmese with the cooperation of the Japanese Army. Their task is no easy one.

The writer of the dispatch called on Dr. Ba Maung, Chief Administrator of Burma, the other day, and learned about some of the more important of problems with which Burma is confronted today.

Dr. Ba Maung had the following to say about the question of order and peace in Burma:

"The question of peace in Burma is most urgent. Peace is very difficult to maintain in the northern part of the country. There are bandits there. They flee at the sight of Japanese troops. The moment the Japanese move to another place they return to cause trouble.

"I should think that armed Burmese should band themselves together to locate these bandits and police officers armed with revolvers should contrive to round up the marauders. Then North Burma would be peaceable. The chief reason why peace is liable to be disturbed in North Burma is that there is no harvest of rice there. Where people have little food they are apt to go in for banditry."

Must Develop Resources

Turning to the question of developing the resources of Burma, Dr. Ba Maung said that the development of water power resources is of paramount importance. He hoped to have Burmese engineers acquaint themselves with Japanese methods before they are employes on power development projects.

He said he had a vision of a state where Burma will be sending to Japan the products of agriculture and other light industries developed with Japanese technical aid while it will be relying on Japan for the supply of products of heavy industries. He emphasized that Burma is an important source of jute and other farm products.

Discussing the question of rice prices, the Chief Administrator of Burma said that he has considered ways of stabilizing the price of rice except by having the Japanese Army buy up the grain. He added that he was aware of difficulties in the way of realizing the plan.

Asked what he proposed to do to make the people of Burma happier, Dr. Ba Maung said:

"The first condition of increasing the weal of the Burmese is to solve the question of transporting men and materials. It is important to concentrate men and materials where they are needed. We are thinking of getting as many men as possible engaged in agriculture and other pursuits of vital importance to our country.

"As far as Burma is concerned the new order will not be brought about through replacing the higher officials by others. The problem of a new order for Burma is one of altering the character of the people of Burma.

"Another question of urgency to us is that of enlightening the people of Burma. Ways must be found of diffusing education among the people. We have a desire to see the schools reopened at the earliest possible date.

"We have been thinking of popularising the Japanese language among the people. The difficulty is that there are not many teachers of Japanese in our country. I hope that Japan will manage to send a lot of teachers to our country.

Must Alter Character

"There will be much difficulty in reforming the character of the Burmese people. They have been accustomed to the easy sort of life under British rule. I know for certain that it is no easy thing to make them take a keen interest in an industrious life. Easy or hard, the task must be accomplished if our country is to get itself regenerated.

"The British are to blame for the fact that the Burmese are an idle lot of people. They made a point of getting good things produced in their vast empire into Burma with the deliberate intention of spoiling them.

"I do not consider it so hard a thing to unify the various races which are inhabiting our country. I would have the people of Burma educated and trained in the same way, and then put the Burmese race in authority over the other races.

"There are many professional politicians in our country. These men will be jobless under the regime envisioned by us. It is they who are agitating at the moment. They will have to be eliminated if calm is to prevail in the country. The lower class people are pure and simple in heart. They will be with us if they are saved from the professional politicians who have hitherto exploited them for the furtherance of their own interests.

"There are many things to show how pure in heart are the generality of the people of Burma. Did not the Burmese masses welcome with open arms the Japanese as they crossed into Burmese territory in the early days of the War of Greater East Asia? I have a plan for a unified form of government for our country.

"We have to introduce the Japanese spirit which is the sort of spirit needed if we are to make a success of the system of government we have in mind. I feel that the world war will enter a critical stage within the next two years. I am certain that Japan, Germany, and Italy will eventually triumph over their adversaries."

The Japanese authorities are as much concerned over the state of peace in Burma as Dr. Ba Maung and his colleagues.

The British did not take any great interest in the maintenance of peace in Burma while they were in control there. The British authorities in Burma were corrupt and would allow themselves bribed by thieves and other law breakers. This explains why there is much petty crimes in Burma today.

The Japanese authorities are cooperating in the improvement of the means of transportation in Burma. Their belief is that when there is a smoother distribution of commodities in the country there will be the end of much of the tendency toward petty thievery.

People Are Anti-Britain

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the people of Burma were violently anti-Britain. If they showed themselves friendly toward Japan it was not because they had an understanding of Japan. They befriended Japan as a gesture against Britain. Their knowledge of Japan in those days were extremely meager. They were influenced by British propaganda into thinking that Japan was an aggressor in the China Affair.

The War of Greater East Asia was the occasion for the Burmese to learn to respect and trust Japan. Most of them learned for the first time that the cause of Japan is just. After the Japanese Army entered Burma the Burmese had no doubt that Japan's fight is for the salvation of all.

The Burmese have a special reason for trusting Japan in the current war. They have the memory of a prophet who in days before Britain came into Burma made the prediction that a god would appear from the east in the spring of 1942 to save Burma. They have no doubt that they have found the god mentioned by the prophet in Japan.

The prophet also forecast that a red lotus flower in the moats around the Mandalay Palace would announce the arrival of the time for the salvation of Burma. A red lotus flower was found early this year in the spot indicated by the prophet.

The exemplary behavior of the Japanese troops in Burma is another important cause for the profound respect in which the Burmese people hold Japan and for the close cooperation they are giving in the construction of Greater East Asia.

With the elimination of British influence, the upper class people in Burma who had been at the beck and call of Britain were reduced to impotency. The way has now been cleared for the realization of the new order for Burma long desired by members of the Burmese race who were in the shade while Burma was under British control.

Plans Crematory in Shanghai

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 2.—The Shanghai Municipal Government has ordered the Bureaux of Police, Public Health and Public Works to jointly examine the plan for the establishment of a gigantic crematorium to be located in the Western Area.

WANG EMPHASIZES MISSION OF CHINESE

Says People Must Redouble Efforts for Creation of Co-Prosperity Sphere

President Wang Ching-wei, in a special article written on the occasion of the birthday anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the "National Father of China," stressed that the Chinese people should redouble their efforts toward the creation of a East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere—the road indicated to them by Dr. Sun.

A translaiton of President Wang's article by the International Publicity Board of Nanking follows:

"Every year, on the occasion of the birth anniversary of the National Father, our thoughts go to the difficulties which attended the founding of the Chinese Republic and the fact that the People's Revolution is as yet not completely accomplished, and we are filled with emotions and spurred on to greater activity. This year we are observing the anniversary of Dr. Sun's birth while the War of Greater East Asia is being prosecuted—an unprecedented occasion.

"Four years after the conclusion of the Treaty of Nanking, the Taiping Revolution was staged in China. Two years after the suppression of this revolutionary movement, the National Father was born. As we think of these, it seemed that the law of cause and effect had been fully put into application by the forces of nature.

"After China's defeat in the Sino French War of 1885, Dr. Sun first determined to dedicate his life to the cause of the People's Revolution. After China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, Dr. Sun staged the first revolutionary uprising in Canton. These facts also prove that the objective of his labors in the cause of national salvation, and his ambitions for the rejuvenation of East Asia were gradually being made clear.

"Our thoughts also go to the time when late in 1924, the National Father propounded his doctrine of Pan-Asianism in public at Kobe, to his declaration in Peking on January 1, 1925, on the need for the abolition of the unequal treaties, and to the words contained in his Will left to the nation prior to his death on March 12, 1925.

Cooperation Stressed

"As we think over these things, we cannot but feel that had the National Father been still with us today, he would certainly be leading the nation in rendering assistance to our friendly Ally, Japan, in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia for the realization of his doctrine of Pan-Asianism. How enthusiastic would we have been!

"Though the National Father has now left our midst, the responsibility is ours to follow his behests and to march forward strenuously towards the bright future. Let us consider the situation as if the National Father is still here to lead us, and with a singleness of heart and of purpose, go ahead unhesitatingly. For this reason, in our commemoration of the birth of the National Father today while the War of Greater East Asia is in progress, we should be all the more inspired and all the more encouraged.

"The inevitable collapse of British imperialism and the certain success of the War of Greater East Asia are undisputable facts. Two features have stood out prominently in the colonial policy manifested in British imperialism—the seizure of material resources and the appropriation of manpower. That the seizure of material resources had been undertaken without restriction needs no further comment. In the appropriation of manpower, only labor facilities were being exploited, and no thoughts were ever given to human conscience and human character. This had been a special feature of British colonialism, and has now proved the primary factor contributing to the disintegration and the downfall of the British Empire.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our friendly Ally, Japan, has upheld the principle of co-prosperity. In the matter of material resources, it is the objective to coordinate supply and demand by the policy of economic collaboration. As to human relations, the principles of righteousness are supported and efforts directed towards the realization of political independence, military alliance, and cultural interchange, in order to achieve mutual advancement. In these lies the basic spirit of the reconstruction of the New Order of East Asia. In exerting their joint efforts for the victory of the War of Greater East Asia, the East Asiatic peoples are therefore working for the realization of co-prosperity for East Asia.

No Cross-Roads

"No cross-roads now lie in front of us. No opportunity exists for hesitation and vacillation. We can only with singleness of heart and of purpose exert our efforts to march forward. With the spirit of courage and progressiveness, let us seek the advancement and reinforcement of our knowledge, capability and public spiritedness. With the spirit of perseverance and toil, let us conquer our present difficult environments and march forward on the path to the bright future.

"Let us redouble our efforts to fulfil our role as a member of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere—a strongly-built member. For this is the road indicated to us by the National Father, and it is only by doing so that we may adequately commemorate his birthday anniversary during the progress of the War of Greater East Asia.

Today's Press Comments

Friday, December 4, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

A Long-Term War of Attrition and The Resolution of the People

NIPPON SANGYO—It was anticipated by many people before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that after initial battles the struggle would develop into a long-term war of attrition. It was not without reason that such an anticipation was made. The reasonableness of such an anticipation will be seen if one considers the causes of the War of Greater East Asia, the close relationship between the struggle and the European war, and the war aim of Japan which is to assist in the construction of a new world order.

Our experience of a year of the War of Greater East Asia shows that we were quite right in making the prediction that the war would turn into a long-term war of attrition. It also shows that our adversaries, America and Britain, have steadfastly been following the course they mapped out prior to the outbreak of the war. It was the secret intention of the leaders of America and Britain to protract the war and turn it into a long-term war, especially into an economic struggle with Japan.

As will be seen from the report of the Roberts commission which investigated where the responsibility for the defeat of America in the Battle of Hawaii, America set itself to prepare for war with Japan a year before December 8 last year when the War of Greater East Asia began. If America had not attacked us before it was attacked by us, it was because the thought did not enter its mind that Pearl Harbor would be attacked the moment hostilities started. There is another and more fundamental reason. It is that it had in mind the peculiar strategic needs of Japan and America facing each other across the Pacific.

America was desirous of shifting the responsibility for the provocation of the war to Japan. This is one reason why it did not attack us first. Another reason is that America was not ready for war. These reasons are secondary. The main reason, as has been said, is that Japan and America had peculiar strategic needs to meet.

Both America and Britain, which were defeated in the early stages of the War of Greater East Asia, are making frantic efforts to regain their lost ground. Their counter-attacks in the Battles of the Solomons and the Battle of the South Pacific were nothing more than attempts to turn the tables against us. These battles leaves us in no doubt that the war has got to be a long-term struggle marked by a succession of decisive fights. If they ponder the conditions under which the current war is conducted the people of Japan will realize that the war will be a succession of armed decisive battles combined with decisive fights between the productive power of Japan and its enemies.

SILENT PRAYER AT 11:59 A.M. ON DECEMBER 8 DECIDED

All Buses and Tram Cars Will Stop to Observe One Minute Of Silence

At 11:59 a.m. on December 8 the nation's 100,000,000 will join in silent prayer for one minute in observance of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, with knowledge of certain victory firmly implanted in every mind.

For one minute all pedestrians, tram cars, city busses, trains (with the exception of express trains), private buses, taxis, trucks, will all stop and observe this minute of solemn significance to every Japanese. This is the notification extended to all parties concerned by the Metropolitan Police Board.

On December 8 all public conveyances will fly the Japanese flag.

Also, from December 5 to 11 a week emphasizing prevention of accidents will be inaugurated throughout the city in commemoration of this anniversary.

Enemy Battleship Sunk In Furious Night Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

issue of the Pacific War and greatly affect the course of the World War. Until the enemy strength in these parts is completely destroyed, the Japanese Navy is determined to fight a fourth, fifth, and, if necessary, more battles in the Solomons area.

The cruiser of the Augusta class displaces 9,050 tons, with a speed of 33 knots. It has nine main guns of 20 centimeters and four anti-aircraft guns of 12.7 centimeters. Its keel was laid in July, 1928, and it was completed in January, 1931.

Imperial Aircraft Carriers

Mother ships to the Japanese Navy planes which have scored such brilliant results in virtually every important naval engagement from the attack on Pearl Harbor and the battle off Malaya to the historic battles in the Solomons area are the aircraft carriers, recognized by naval experts the world over as one of the most indispensable and powerful arms of a modern fleet.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry.)

AXIS COUNTER-DRIVE SUCCESSFUL IN TUNIS

20 Tanks and 40 Armored Cars Destroyed; Many Prisoners Taken

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, December 1.—A Vichy report dated today says that hot fighting is now in full swing at a point west of Tunis. On November 30, Axis troops succeeded in counter-attacking large enemy units and captured many prisoners in addition to destroying 20 tanks and 40 armored cars.

Allies Driven Away

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, December 3.—According to a series of reports received here regarding the North African situation, the Italo-German forces in the Tunisian area opened an offensive on the British 1st Army and drove away Allied troops from some points today.

A radio report from Anglo-American sources says that Allied troops have reached a coastal line leading to Bizerta, and at present a severe engagement is developing between the two opposing forces.

In the Cyrenaica area, on the other hand, Allied troops have reached the eastern sector of the El Ageira and skirmishes are being staged between the two troops, according to an Anglo-American report. The German troops at El Ageira have constructed trenches to the east and north of the same city, fortified them with barbed wire and in this way making full preparations for defense.

As for the Dakar area, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in his report to the House of Commons yesterday announced that negotiations are now in progress between the High Commissioner of France in Africa and American military authorities at Algiers for free use of the Allied forces at Dakar.

Air Fighting Develops

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, December 2.—According to a report from London dated December 1, the British 1st Army under the command of General K. M. Anderson is advancing toward Bizerta and Tunis. It is reported that the bombardment on the Bizerta fortress has already been started.

On the other hand, the German troops are reported to be staging a terrific counter-attack against the Allied troops, and, according to a report from the German side, 60 per cent of the American tank units have been destroyed and repulsed by German anti-tank guns. Axis air forces are also active, carrying out continuous bombings on the Allied troops on the Tunisia-Algeria border.

Axis Planes Bomb Ports

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, December 2.—According to the latest report from the North African front, a furious aerial battle is still being continued in Tunisia. In this engagement the Allied side is using American "flying fortresses" and Curtiss P38 fighter planes as the main strength, while the German and Italian forces, reinforced with strong bomber units, are offering stout resistance.

In the meantime, the Axis side yesterday bombed the two ports of Bone and Algiers which are under Allied occupation, and succeeded in downing five enemy bomber planes and one fighter plane. In this combat the Italian side lost three planes.

Attacking the same places on the same night, the Axis side sank two enemy vessels in Bone port and also downed two British warplanes in the Agedavia area.

Chinese in Malaya Support Japanese

(Continued From Page 1)

Chinese Association at Shonan on March 8. Then similar organs were established at various other places in Malaya, and these organizations were placed under the capable leadership of Doctor Lin Wen-king, former professor at Amoy University.

By way of expressing their earnest cooperation with Japan for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Chinese residents also contributed a sum amounting to ¥50,000,000 to the authorities and offered to underwrite a large amount of bonds floated by the Shonan Military Administration for the purpose of decreasing note issues. Cooperation was further offered in the establishment of a Japanese Language School and in other projects.

The Chinese willingness to cooperate, their real desire to aid in vital work now being carried out in the Southern Regions, is being manifested in an ever increasing number of ways. As citizens of the East Asia Sphere, their future is assured.

French Reservists In F.I.C. Are Loyal To Regime at Vichy

Domei

HANOI, December 3.—Clarifying the allegiance of the entire reservists in French Indo-China to the Vichy Government, the French Indo-China volunteer corps remitted a sum of 4,000,000 piasters addressed to Jules Brevie, Minister of Colonies at Vichy, toward funds for the relief of the needy during the winter season, it was learned today. The reports of the recent self-destruction of the French fleet in North Africa, the disarming of French troops in French Africa and the revolt of the de Gaullists have greatly shocked the French people here, but aside from this, conditions here remain calm with the French Indo-China army and navy fully cooperating with Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux.

Malaya Was Blind To War Realities

(Continued From Page 1)

grave jeopardy.

Tokyo reactions to Washington's adamant attitude merely amused Washington circles who said: "Tokyo spokesman are unnecessarily yelling their heads off." And the talks virtually ended with Washington asking Japan to accept proposals to which it knew Japan could not possibly agree.

Still Singapore slumbered.

Then something happened during that memorable week-end (Saturday evening, November 29.) An urgent army order cancelling all army leave was flashed on the screen, announced over the radio and relayed all through the town. Tommies poured from cinemas, cafes, hotels and cabarets and reported to their respective barracks. It became known that the vaunted British Far Eastern Fleet was steaming into Singapore, with the ill-starred Prince of Wales and Repulse as its backbone.

Excitement ran high. Sir Shenton Thomas, then Governor of the former British colony, acted by proclaiming a state of emergency and calling up the Volunteers, on Monday, December 1.

Meanwhile, Far Eastern tension was becoming more and more grave. Whitehall stepped in and tried to buttress public morale by announcing on the following day that the British Far Eastern Fleet was in Singapore. The news, announced with a great flourish of fanfare, was calmly received and duly underlined by the Powers interested in the Pacific.

The legend of Singapore's impregnability received stimulus with the arrival of the new fleet which was made the theme of one of the biggest propaganda stunts of our time. Screamed the propaganda merchants: "The Fleet is a large one, though only the Prince of Wales and Repulse can be mentioned by name; Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, the new Commander-in-Chief (it is still not known what happened to Admiral Layton), though small in stature is a giant naval strategist; The Prince of Wales—the floating fortress—is here to smash hell out of any aggressive nation at sea."

This "floating fortress," which it was claimed would strike the hardest blow to support the principles enunciated in the Atlantic Charter signed within her armored walls, was then about to meet the same fate as the inglorious charter. She was shortly to steam to her grave off the East coast of Malaya, abruptly losing her proud record of sailing 53,000 miles since the war without meeting a foe. The Prince of Wales and Repulse were sunk by the Japanese Air Force on the third day of the East Asia War.

The first week of December was also marked by a series of air-raid alarms of which the one that attracted most attention was centered round the German battleship Von Tripitz which was said to have been in the Pacific to meet the Prince of Wales. The Straits Times even devoted an editorial to this imaginary engagement of the future. Result: public morale slipped back to a new low.

It was a historic week:

The mobilization of volunteers had almost paralysed the administration. Urgent official documents were handed about from office to office wallowing in red tape. Many waited for orders that never came.

Everything was at a standstill barring the cafes and cabarets.

That was how British-controlled Malaya went forth into war. Little wonder, therefore, that Singapore never woke from its slumber till it vanished into the limbo of oblivion.

SOUTHERN FOOD PRODUCTION UP

(Continued From Page 1)

Governor of Kedah State:

Much importance is attached to the eastern coastal states of Malaya. Penang and Malacca on the western coast were developed by Western people a long time ago, but this was because these places were more conveniently located for them geographically. The eastern coast provinces are rich in granite resources. Now that Malaya has come under Japanese rule, it will be important for Nippon to pay close attention to its development. Malaya in the future can be developed as a light industrial center.

Major-General Yasushi Sunagawa, Governor of Kelantan State:

The major portion of Kelantan State is as yet undeveloped. The state produces gold, manganese ore and other products. Self-supplying in rice, all surplus, if possible, will be shipped to other states next year. The live-stock industry flourishes in this state and a model pasture is maintained under the direct control of the state government.

Manabu Kuji, Governor of Treganoe State:

Treganoe is the only state of Malaya where no railway exists. A maritime transportation system is being carried on instead. Several wooden vessels are now being built. Motorcar traffic between Treganoe and Kuantan has been guaranteed with the recent construction of a good road. Industry is flourishing in mining and forestry.

Toshikazu Oka, Governor of Pahang State:

The major portion of Pahang State is covered with jungles. Cultivation is going on full swing. One jungle after another is being converted into arable land. Today, rice self-sufficiency is registered at 58 per cent, as against 30 per cent before the war. Wooden vessels are built at Kuantan.

Lieutenant-General Tetsuzo Nakajima, Governor of Sumatra East Coast State:

The whole state is divided into seven sections to enable the promotion of sectional industrial and agricultural enterprises. Basic investigation has already been made on the development of water power in my state, which, when achieved, will ensure water supply to the whole of Sumatra.

Kenzo Yano, Governor of the Sumatra Western Coast State:

The people feel secure and confident. The state administration is going on satisfactorily. Popular savings are increasing, as the people are profiting from the high prices of farm products.

Toyoo Seki, Governor of Jambi State:

Jambi State is as wide as Kyushu in Japan. Its population is about 300,000. The whole region is covered with jungles. Oil fields destroyed by the Dutch have already been restored to normal.

Lieutenant-General Heijuro Kasai, Governor of Palembang State:

Palembang is already well known in connection with the Japanese parachute unit. It is no exaggeration to say that there is nothing left, if oil is not considered, in Palembang.

Ken Tsurumi, Governor of Malacca State:

Boosting of rice production is being carried out more satisfactorily than expected. We are encouraging the native inhabitants to go back to the soil and cultivate their farms with their own hands.

May Close Indian Schools

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, December 2.—According to a report reaching here today, the Indian Government yesterday issued a warning to the Indian people that unless the anti-British demonstrations by Indian students are halted, various schools in India will be ordered closed.

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NITTO BLACK TEA

FINAL AXIS VICTORY WILL SAVE EUROPE

New Order to Continent Menaced by Allies and Bolshevism, Says Goebbels

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, emphatically states in the opening editorial "Prospects of New Europe" of the weekly "Das Reich," issue of December 2, that as the New Order in Europe is threatened by the United States and Britain on the one hand, and Bolshevism on the other, final victory must be won at all costs, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei. The substance of Dr. Goebbels' article is as follows:

The United States, Britain and the other anti-Axis countries will not at any time recognize the mutual collaboration of the various European peoples to readjust their mutually vital and important problems. The unity of Europe in the past was a fearful specter threatening Britain's diplomatic policy.

Salvation Through Unity

Although the realization of unity among the various nations of Europe would be beset with many difficulties and limitations, the different nations must display a spirit of mutual concession. Once European unity is firmly established, the European continent will enjoy unprecedented prosperity economically, culturally and socially.

A war, determining the fate of modern civilization, is now unfolding before us, and no one can escape its manifold influences. We do not deny that some factors exist at present plotting to sabotage military industries in Germany. In connection with various policies, a clear distinction must be drawn between those that are based on necessity in time of war and those which can be continued in time of peace.

New Order in Europe has not yet been established; it is as yet merely a future forecast. Therefore, it would be useless to hope to start work after the war from the point left off at the outbreak of war. The age of conservative liberalism has passed. Europe is no longer in a position where it may select between the old and new orders. The only choice forced upon it is either Axis or Bolshevist victory.

Better Order Established

The German people alone are able to exist and develop healthily on the European continent. From the perils and hardship embodied in the war, a new and better order has found birth, though it is threatened by the United States and Britain on the one hand, and by Bolshevism on the other. But no matter how difficult, the war must be and will be continued until final victory is scored.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT SPONSORED BY ASAHI

After Local Showing, Pictures Will Be Sent to Southern Regions

An exhibition of photographs entered by leading Japanese photographers was opened on Thursday on the sixth floor of the Matsuzakaya Department Store in Uyeno. The exhibition is being sponsored by the Dai Nippon Asia Development Association, the Asahi Shimbun, and the All-Japan Photographers' Federation in commemoration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia with the support of the War and Navy Ministries and the Board of Information.

These pictures are select masterpieces and are for the purpose of introducing Japan's beauty to the Southern Regions.

The first day of the exhibition was well attended. The photographs will be on exhibition until December 9, after which they will be shown in Nagoya, Osaka, Kyushu, and ultimately sent to the Southern Regions.

PROBING SILK INDUSTRY

Nanking Compiles Data as Means For Making Improvement

CPS.

NANKING, December 2.—With a view to improving the sericultural industry of the country, the Ministry of Industry has requested the Kwangtung Provincial Government to investigate the number of silk filatures, their production and organization as well as transport facilities in that province and to furnish statistical data for the information of the Ministry.

It may be observed that the silk-producing industry in Kiangsu, Chekiang and other parts of Central China was greatly improved during the last two years as a result of plans and regulations promulgated and enforced by the central authorities.

Manchoukuo's Iron Defense

There is no better symbol of the phenomenal growth of the Manchoukuo Empire than in her military might. Preparedness is paramount for this rising Empire in the pressing state of the world. As an important part in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and to show the fruits of her struggles to her tulelary neighbor state, Nippon, what can Manchoukuo show that she has pledged herself to help prosecute the War of Greater East Asia? These pictures show that the Manchoukuo Empire can and is doing plenty to help win the war. (Left) One of the many modern anti-aircraft guns. (Lower right) Parts of an automobile ready for the assembly line. (Upper right) Airing soya beans which is the biggest agricultural product.

Burmese Defense Army Expected To Contribute Much to New Order

Will Be Able to Defend Their Country in Not Too Distant Future; Aid Given by Volunteers to Japanese in Military Campaign Recounted

With the complete ousting of the British influence from Burma, the Burmese are now promised a land of bliss, freed from the British yoke and their oppression. With the slogan of "Burma for the Burmese," they are exerting utmost efforts with resolute determination to stand on their own feet. The organization of the Defense Corps consisting of brave and sturdy Burmese youth being realized, with the members undergoing strenuous training according to strict Japanese military discipline, it will not be long before the country will be fully defended by its own soldiers.

These are the conclusions of Yukio Komata, a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent in Burma, in his article contributed to the December issue of the magazine "Koron" giving a full survey of the present conditions in Burma. A translation of the article follows:

Much is expected of the Burmese in their future activities. The history of Burma is a testimonial to the gallant and dauntless spirit of the people—of many accounts of defiance with bloodshed against their rulers. While Malaya was completely subjugated by the British and its main cities, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Alor Star occupied either by the Indians or overseas Chinese, and the Filipinos lost their Asiatic traits during the long Spanish reign, Burma alone has maintained its national characteristics and Asiatic pride, even during the British reign. In order to achieve complete subjugation of the Burmese, the crafty British resorted to conciliatory measures at one time and at another, and to oppressive ones.

The more the Burmese were oppressed, the more than anti-British feeling was aroused. The anti-British demonstrations in Burma were not merely the struggle for administrative independence, but were the manifestation of the Burmese patriotism crying out for a Burma for the Burmese.

Welcomed Japanese

The War of Greater East Asia broke out just at a time when the Burmese nationalism was at its highest pitch. There is no wonder that the Burmese welcomed the entry of the Japanese Army Forces whose aim was none other than the expulsion of the British and liberty for all the Asiatics. At present they are offering hearty cooperation to the Japanese authorities in the construction of a new Burma. It is an encouraging scene to see the Burmese youth shouldering the responsibility of reconstructing their country on a fresh foundation.

People who visit Rangoon will be surprised to see Burmese soldiers. It must be an amazing fact for anyone who knew Burma before the War that Burma has soldiers of its own. The British prohibited the Burmese to carry arms. The army in Burma consisted of the British, Indians and some of the Karen and Kachin tribes. Only a few Burmese were allowed to join the communications and some other special corps. However, it is a common scene now to see Burmese soldiers marching through the streets, carrying guns on their shoulders. They all look sturdy, strong and very proud of being soldiers.

Within some eight months since the fall of Rangoon, an amazing progress has been achieved in the defense of the country. The Burmese Defense Corps was organized on July 26 at Pyinmana in the central part of Burma, under the command of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma. At first the Corps was only a gathering of undisciplined youth, but within a few months it was transformed into a group of sturdy soldiers through the untiring efforts of the Japanese instructors as well as the Burmese instructors who are burning with patriotism. The Burmese military officers are all young, not older than thirty years of age. A special corps for the training of military cadets was launched with the enrollment of some 300 Burmese youth. Due to the British colonial policy, the Burmese youth previously indulged in gambling and idleness, but now discarding their former mode of living, they are fervently undergoing training. They are eager to mould their daily life in accordance with strict military discipline. The young military cadets are looking forward to further their study at the Military Academy in Japan, after their graduation. The day is not far distant when Burma will be defended by its own Army which will no doubt assume a responsible position in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

History of Struggles

The birth of the Burmese Defense Corps is not incidental, but the outcome of the bloody struggles for national independence for the 2,000 years. The history of Burma is none other than a record of military campaigns. When the Burmese ancestors first migrated to the plains of Burma, they had to fight against the native tribes before they finally settled down in the central sector of the country. Then they were compelled to fight against the Arakan tribe which had founded its kingdom in the mountain regions on the west and also against another on the southern coast. While civil wars were going on among various tribes within the country, the Burmese had to defend their boundary against the attacks of the Mongolian and Siamese invaders. Through series of wars, the Burmese trained themselves to become a fearless and dauntless people and defended their country from enemy attacks till it was finally forced to subjugation by the British forces.

It is a well-known historical incident that when Kublai Khan of the Mongol Dynasty sent his messenger to Burma and advised the Burmese to surrender to the mighty power of Mongol, the Burmese ruler not only rejected the advice but killed the messenger right on the spot. Then he immediately mobilized a big army and led it to Yunnan Province. The Burmese army was no match for the large Mongolian army and the country was trampled down by the enemy. Despite the defeat, the Burmese did not succumb to the enemy forces, but harassed the enemy by resorting to guerrilla operations. The enemy finally had to make a wholesale retreat, owing to scarcity of food supplies. The unification of the country being completed, the Burmese then marched through the jungles on the east and launched fierce attacks on the Siamese territories and conquered the kingdom of the Ayuthia Dynasty by taking the members of the royal family as war prisoners. It is no exaggeration to say that the early history of Burma is a record of wars.

After Burma came under the control of the British, their hostile feeling against the invaders was never quenched. The descendants of the Burmese dynasty fled into the mountain regions and continued their resistance against the new rulers. It took a long time to crush the resistance of those Burmese who later became bandits. With the subjugation of the bandit uprisings, more forcible national demonstrations began to be staged. In 1930 Burma was disturbed by the uprising in Rangoon and also by the farmers' riot in some agrarian districts with casualties of several hundreds, dead and wounded. In 1938, countless uprisings and anti-British demonstrations were launched against the British oppression.

National Movement Started

While some of the intelligentsia class hoped to secure the people's rights by legislative measures, the radical party which realized the impossibility of obtaining the people's right by parliamentary procedure organized the national movement under the name of the Burmese National League. The purpose of the league was to unite all the youth against the British rule and to oust the British influence even by resorting to drastic measures. The same league came to be known by the name of the Thakin Party. The party slogan, "Dobama," (Burma for the Burmese) attracted millions of young men and women under its banner. Dr. Ba Maung who was then the Premier gave up his position to organize a liberal party to cooperate with the Thakin Party in its national movement. As a result of his actions, he was imprisoned by the British officials.

Just at a a time when the national movement reached its peak, Japan declared war on Britain and the United States. With the entry of the Japanese Army into Burma, the Burmese were greatly spurred to enhance their movement by organizing in the Burmese Independence Volunteer Corps which later became the nucleus of the Burmese Defense Corps. The organization of the Burmese Independence Volunteer Corps attracted the interest of the whole world because of its peculiar characteristics. The same Corps was neither formed by the Japanese Army nor by the Burmese on instigation by the Japanese. It was none other than the spontaneous outcome of the national consciousness of the people who had bravely protected their country from outside attacks for some 2,000 years and then under the British rule, continued their resistance for many decades.

When the Japanese Army triumphantly marched into Burma across the Burma-Thailand boundary, some 50 Burmese youth joined the Japanese Army. They became the incentive for the national movement which was later participated in by some millions of Burmese youth. The history of the Volunteer Corps must be traced to some years back. When the Burmese national movement pledged to resort to arms to realize its aim, some 30 young nationalists hid themselves in a lonely island in the South Sea. There, they trained themselves to become competent fighters, and at the same time they contrived to secure necessary weapons. They were confident of success because they were sure of support by their 1,000,000 fellow countrymen, particularly by the 100,000 youth. The entire Burmese were ready to join the movement for the freedom of their country. Believing that the time was ripe for their demonstration for freedom, they left the island one by one, but their entry into Rangoon was prohibited by the British. They then, went to Bangkok where they kept up their national movement in secret. Their life in Bangkok was a series of hardships and sufferings. Realizing that there was no other way to enter their own country but to go through the jungles between Burma and Thailand, they disguised themselves as Malayans, Chinese or Annamese and were locking for an opportunity to cross the boundary. When the Japanese Army approached the boundary, ready to march into Burma, the 30 Burmese youth organized a group of 50 by persuading some Burmese residents in Bangkok and joined the Japanese Army. Putting up their national flag at the head, the 50 Burmese patriots made glorious entry into their motherland.

Patriots Enter Country

The news of the entry of the patriots spread throughout the country as swiftly as wind. The Burmese eagerly welcomed the volunteer corps and other youngmen spontaneously joined the same corps. The members of the corps increased in number day after day till they totalled some 1,000 when they reached Moulmein. By the time they arrived at Rangoon, the number had mounted to some ten thousands. On the way of their march, they picked up the guns and other war weapons which had been discarded by the retreating enemies, and thus armed themselves. Those who did not possess any weapons made bamboo-spears and organizing a party of 100 or 200 joined the volunteer corps.

Due to the lack of proper training, those Burmese youth were not fit to fight on the front lines, but they served the Japanese Army by reconnoitering the enemy, by supplying necessary foodstuffs, or by guarding the supply route. The Burmese youth were greatly moved and grateful because they were allowed to fight their common enemy with weapons in their hands. Their courage and bravery were manifested on many occasions. They even defied death in order to fulfil their duty.

It was a memorable scene to witness the entry of the Burmese volunteer corps into the city of Rangoon and the military review which took place in front of the station. When the Japanese Army marched into the city, all the roads leading to the city were crowded by the young Burmese volunteer soldiers who also marched into the city in perfect order. Some of them were clad in military uniforms while a few were in ordinary suits carrying guns on their shoulders. Some wore shoes while others were barefooted. Every one of them looked strong and sturdy, covered with dust and tanned almost black. Following a Japanese commander on horseback, they marched into the city proudly and happily carrying flags of the Rising Sun in their hands. Whenever they saw Japanese people in the crowd, they shouted, "Dobama."

Following their entry into the city, the military review was solemnly performed. The place was packed with people. Presently a march past ceremony was held amid the jubilant cheers of the spectators. Though the members of the volunteer corps were from the farms who had gathered from all directions, they looked well disciplined. Every time they marched by the stand, the spectators cheered them with hand-clappings and shouts of "Dobama." The scene on that occasion manifested the rising enthusiasm of the Burmese.

Marched Northward

When the Imperial Army marched north toward Mandalay the Burmese volunteers joyfully followed them. The Japanese attack on Mandalay was named by them, "Sacred campaign in the North." Along the Irrawaddy River, they marched north following the Imperial Army and in Shwedaung, south of Prome, they witnessed the bravery and gallantry of the Imperial soldiers who making themselves human bombs attacked the British-Indian mechanized army. On the same occasion some 100 Burmese youth met gallant death after fighting most bravely against the British-Indian forces. Nothing daunted, they continued northward accompanying the Imperial Army.

Corps Disbanded

With the complete defeat of the British Indian army, the Burmese Volunteer Corps was disbanded and each member returned to his own native village, with full of hope to build a land of bliss in his own home village. Those brave volunteer soldiers will surely become worthy leaders in the enormous task of the construction of a new Burma.

Before disbanding the same corps, Lieutenant-General Iida chose some brilliant ones from among them with the object of organizing a Burmese Defense Army for the defense of the country. At present those Burmese youth are undergoing strenuous training to become competent members of the first Burmese army.

The Central Administrative Organ which was formed in August is represented by all the different political parties, so that the people's voice will be reflected in the legislative measures. Supported by the people and the Defense Corps, the administrative organ will surely make a great contribution toward the speeding up of the construction campaign, under the proper guidance of the Japanese administration.

Yenan Hit by Material Dearth

CPS.

TAIYUAN, December 2.—The shortage of commodities in Yenan is assuming increasingly serious proportions, according to latest reports reaching here, and the shortage of raw materials has compelled many small-scale factories, housed in caves in Yenan, to suspend operations.

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TAIKO HIDEYOSHI

The Rise of a Remarkable Man

Part 7

Day was breaking when Nobunaga reached Atsuta Shrine. Eighty horsemen and six hundred soldiers followed right behind him. Nobunaga was in high spirits. He encouraged his men with his firm belief, that the gods were on their side.

In a short while they were again on their way. By this time the number of soldiers had swelled to nearly a thousand. He had nearly reached the village of Tonabe when a panting messenger caught up with him and reported: "The Castle of Washitsu has just fallen and Lord Osumi has been killed in action."

Nobunaga's "H'm" was non-committal. Soon after another messenger brought the news that the fort of Marune had been taken over by the enemy and the lord in command had met a gallant death.

Nobunaga's face was expressionless but when he laid his string of beads across his shoulders the men understood their lord's feeling that he also would soon be following in their footsteps.

Of one accord they shouted: "It is an honor to die for our Lord!" Pleased with the response of his vassals, Nobunaga raised his whip and pointed in the direction of Oke Hazama.

They had reached the foot of Taishikane when dark clouds started to race across the skies as fleetingly as if black ink had been spilled. Thunder and lightning nearly rent the world in two and large rain drops followed an unpleasantly warm wind.

* * *

The advancing army had by now reached the 2,000 mark. Nobunaga defied the raging elements and climbed to the top of Taishikane. Yoshimoto Imagawa's camp lay before his eyes at Dengakukubo in Oke Hazama.

Having reached his goal Nobunaga bade his army halt until the rain stopped. Presently the driving rain abated somewhat and the skies slowly cleared up. "Now is the time," thought the young lord and gave the command for an immediate attack.

At the word of command Oda's army of two thousand charged into the enemy raising a deafening battle-cry. Convinced that Oda's small army would not attempt an attack in such unfavorable weather and thoroughly pleased with their victory at Washitsu and Marune, Imagawa and his officers were feasting and carousing.

Confusion filled the camp, therefore, when the two thousand poured into their midst so unexpectedly.

Drunk with victory and wine, Yoshimoto Imagawa would not believe that he was actually being attacked. He insisted that his own men must be fighting among themselves.

With the sudden appearance of Jinnai Kuwabara of the Oda forces, however, he finally came to the realization that this was a real assault. Shouting that Nobunaga and his soldiers were impudent rascals he plunged into Kuwabara with drawn sword.

Koheita Hattori appeared on the scene at this very moment armed with the famed Owari spear and pierced Imagawa's thigh. But not before Imagawa had scored a thrust at Koheita's leg with his sword.

The two fell to the ground simultaneously. Shinsuke Mohri then came in and seized Yoshimoto from behind. Yoshimoto tried to wrench himself free but the loss of blood had weakened him and Shinsuke was ultimately able to cut off his head.

* * *

Hearing that their general was dead, Imagawa's soldiers fled in great confusion. The news spread throughout the country that Nobunaga Oda had defeated the great Tokai general. His prestige was established at one bound. Up to this time he had merely been a little known feudal lord but with this victory Nobunaga Oda of Owari Province became a lord of renown. Even Motoyasu Matsudaira of Mikawa (later Iyeyasu Tokugawa), who had been a faithful follower of Imagawa, drew up an alliance with Nobunaga.

Emperor Ogimachi graciously sent an Imperial message to Nobunaga urging him to maintain peace and tranquillity in the country.

Greater honor could not have descended upon Nobunaga. With tears in his eyes he pledged himself to subdue all unruly elements to maintain peace and tranquillity in the country.

Tokichiro Kinoshita also took part in the battle of Oke Hazama but apparently he performed no extraordinary feat at this time.

Nobunaga's promotion in the eyes of the world naturally affected Tokichiro also. It meant that Tokichiro's chances of succeeding in this world were greater and better.

Nobunaga Oda was twenty-seven at the time of this brilliant victory. This same year Tokichiro was married to Onene, the daughter of Mataemon Asano. Onene was a very intelligent woman and later became famous under the name of Kita-no-Mandokoro.

A Castle on Enemy Territory

Nobunaga Oda's power continued to grow every day. Eventually Kiyosu Castle became too cramped and a new castle was built in Komakiyama.

In the fifth year of Eiroku (1562) Nobunaga decided to subjugate the province of Mino (today known as Gifu Prefecture) as part of his plan to maintain peace and tranquillity throughout the country.

The province of Mino was ruled by Tatsuoki Saito, famous for his wild ways. Innocent people suffered under his ruthless authority and Saito committed outrages in Owari Province as well just because the territory was small.

For these reasons Nobunaga felt that it was his duty to overthrow Saito and bring Mino Province under his rule. This was no easy task for Mino was a mountainous country protected by natural fortresses, and Saito's vassals were famous for their strength in battle.

* * *

It was Nobunaga's plan to set up his headquarters on the eastern shore of the Kiso River and from there cross the Dodo River into enemy territory. However, this turned out to be a risky project as the men of Mino were accustomed to the mountainous countryside and they continually annoyed Nobunaga's forces with their unexpected sorties.

In view of the failure of this plan, Oda called his generals together and spoke as follows:

"We cannot remain forever on the shores of the Kiso River engaged in petty fighting. It is my suggestion that we cross the river and build a castle on yonder shore. We shall then have a foothold from where we shall be able to carry out our attacks."

The generals hemmed and hawed because this was indeed a risky plan until Nobunaga Oda lost his patience and shouted:

"Come, come! A samurai has to be capable of greater feats than just cutting off the enemy's head. A samurai that cannot cross the river and build a castle in these troublous times is not worthy of his name. Sakuma, I command you to undertake this project!"

It was the lord's orders and Sakuma could not decline.

"I shall undertake the work with pleasure. I am quite aware of the risks involved but I promise to bring it to a successful conclusion."

"Good. And how long do you think it will take?"

"I trust you will grant me sixty days."

"And how many men? . . . ."

"I shall need men to fight off the enemy and men to build the castle. I should think three thousand would meet the requirements."

"All right. Then begin right away."

And thus it fell to Gemba Sakuma's lot to erect the castle. The place selected for the site of the new castle was Sunomata, situated between the Kiso River and the Sunomata River (now known as the Nagara River).

Sakuma made all necessary preparations. He stationed soldiers to keep off the enemy, had building material brought from Owari, etc.

(To Be Continued)

Rain

Can only a spring rain so drench
Your garments through?
If it rains for seven days,
Will you not come for seven nights?

Waves of White

Like the sails spread on the fishing-boats,
I see the white waves rearing
Along the shore of Tomo.

Longing

Even in the heat
Of the blazing sun of June,
That cracks the earth's green face,
My tear-wet sleeves will not dry
Because I see you not.

Blossoms

That you like me not
It may well be—
Yet will you not come
Even to see the orange-tree
Abloom in my door-yard?

The Coconut

After dinner I went up on deck for a breather. The sun had already sunk below the horizon with the suddenness peculiar to the tropics, and the sky was studded with twinkling stars. The seas were pretty high, and the port deck-rail over which I was gazing seemed to dip in and out of the rolling waves. The Southern Cross, twinkling far away on the horizon, appeared to drip with water each time the waves splashed up over the deck-rail.

I drew my chair near to the rail, and gazed reflectively at the Southern Cross. I had become very familiar with this group of stars ever since I had come to the South. Sometimes I had gazed at them through the waving palm fronds on some island, sometimes from under the eaves of a humble cottage in a pineapple village deep in the hills.

But now I had to say farewell to the Southern Cross. In two or three days I would see it no more. I sighed.

Cupping my hands in the breeze I lighted a match and lit my cigarette. The boat had left Yap, and was steaming northwards. Tomorrow morning the boat would touch at Tenian, and by evening would reach Saipan. After that the ship would head straight for Yokohama.

I felt that my sojourn in the South had been rather long, but at the same time I felt that I would have liked to have remained longer. I puffed out the smoke at the stars, but the breeze blew it back into my face.

The Girl

Suddenly I heard the sound of approaching footsteps, and turning round casually, I saw two figures, dimly discernible in the faint light of the deck lamp, walking toward me.

"Hello Mr. Choei Jonam, gazing at the Southern Cross again?" said one of them. He was the purser, an intimate acquaintance of mine.

"You can see the North Star too, from the starboard deck," he added.

"Well, is that so?"

But my attention was no longer on the stars. The slim attractive figure of the purser's companion had drawn my curiosity. The woman—for she was a woman—was looking at me, not inquisitively, nor aloofly, but in a perfectly natural way. She was a Kanaka woman, or rather a girl, dressed in a pretty summer frock.

The Kanakas are island folk in the South. The women-folk have chocolate-colored complexions, dark attractive eyes, and are usually dressed scantily in grass-woven skirts. But the girl I saw in front of me was smartly dressed in a one-piece suit, with white, high-heeled sandals, and was listening to our conversation with a smile on her brown face, as though she understood the Japanese language.

Who was she?

I couldn't call her beautiful, although she had rather regular features. I called to mind all the Kanaka women I had seen in Palao or Yap, but this did not solve the problem for me.

The purser glanced at me with an amused smile. He seemed to read my thoughts. He nodded to me, and walked away with the girl to the head of the steps leading to the third-class cabins.

"Thank you very much." The words, spoken in distinct Japanese, came to my surprised ears. So she knew how to talk Japanese too.

When the purser walked back, I stopped him and asked,

"Who is that girl?"

"Ha, ha. Your journalistic instincts are aroused, Mr. Choei Jonan, I perceive," said the purser with a smile. "Well, it's a long story, and an interesting one too. I do not mind telling you about it, but promise one thing before I do so."

"And what is that?"

"Send me a copy of your paper when you publish the story."

"It's a bargain."

The Purser's Story

The purser fetched a chair, placed it next to mine, and told me the following story.

About fifty years ago a small sailing boat put in at Truk in the Caroline group. There were about ten Japanese on board. At that time there was a branch office of the Southern Islands Trading Company in Ponape Island, and the ten men were the members of the staff of this office.

The regular office staff consisted of only two men, Daisuke Mori and Magobei Shirai. The other eight men were fishermen from the Ogasawara Islands. Mori and Shirai had met by accident in Ponape and becoming fast friends, had come to Truk to open up new land.

Truk is not a single island. Within a natural barrier reef about ten miles in diameter are two hundred odd islands. Mori and Shirai were already familiar with the geographic conditions, the customs and inclinations of the inhabitants, for they had made a thorough study of the islands beforehand. Their small one-ton schooner wound its way through the tortuous channels.

The object of the two men was to live in the islands with the natives, and make a living as traders. In exchange for manufactured goods from Japan they would obtain copra. But both Mori and Shirai were not mere traders bound on making a profit. They were men of ideals, in whose hearts flamed the spirit of southward expansion.

Mori

Mori was at that time a young man of twenty-three. He was born in a good family, a branch of the Tosa clan. Before he reached the age of manhood he had already had a varied career. The turning point in his career was when he became the doorman of a prominent politician called Goto. Beside the door-step of Goto's mansion was a potted palm tree. It was Mori's duty to water this plant every day, and the constant contact with this southern tree turned his thoughts and ambition to the South.

The palm tree was no ordinary plant. When six Japanese sailors had been killed in the Island of Rae in the Marshall Islands, the eldest son of Goto, Taketaro, had been sent by the Government to investigate into the matter. When he returned he had brought with him a coconut. This had sprouted, and the present potted plant was the result.

Mori, looking at the plant every day, determined to turn his steps to the tropical South. On making enquiries he found out that Spain, Holland, England, and America had already extended their tentacles to the Southern Islands. The Marshall and the Caroline Islands were under Spanish suzerainty, but the Spaniards were exploiting the islands, caring not a whit for the welfare of the natives. They had even tried to spread disease among the inhabitants, in an attempt to wipe them out gradually. Mori felt he could not rest unless he did something for the natives of the Southern islands, to free them from a life of oppression, and make them happy people again under the guidance of the Japanese.

At that time the warship Hiei set out on its cruise of the Southern islands, and at the same time a man called Teiken Taguchi launched out on his schooner, the Tenyu Maru, for the tropic South, to search for new fields of peaceful commerce. Taguchi established a branch of the Southern Islands Trading Company in the Island of Ponape, and Mori bade farewell to Japan to set out for Ponape as a member of the office staff. And that was how he had come to Truk. . . .

Wednesday Island

Mori, with the help of the fisher men, erected a hut on Wednesday Island, and began a trading enterprise. The small shop on the island soon witnessed an unexpected era of prosperity. The honesty of the Japanese spread throughout the islands of Truk.

"From the way the natives trust us, we can judge how they have been maltreated by the others," said Mori to Shirai one day. "They are such innocent folk."

As time progressed the natives learnt to trust and love Mori and Shirai. They regarded them as their benefactors and guardians. The eight fishermen did not stay long, for they were men without ideals, and the life and food on the islands did not appeal to them. Shirai went to Summer Island, where he was the only Japanese. Mori alone remained on Wednesday Island.

Mori and Shirai soon aroused the envy and hatred of an unscrupulous English trader, who found in them dangerous rivals of his business. This trader possessed a schooner, means of which he carried away large quantities of copra from the islands in exchange for worthless beads and colored stones.

One night he assembled a party of the more uncivilized natives and instigated them to attack the hut where Mori was sleeping.

Isabella

The attackers were armed with javelins and thrusting spears. The javelins were made of palm-wood, measured about eight feet in length, and the points were made from swordfish bone, polished and hardened in hot ash. The thrusting spears were made from mangrove wood.

But Mori had been forewarned of the attack. Taking in his hand the Japanese sword which he had brought with him from Japan, and which was a family relic, he left the hut and hid himself amidst the palm trees.

"Mori-san, please run away! Please escape!" With tearful voice one of the natives begged him to run away. The person in question was a girl called Isabella.

"If you don't run away they will find out that I have warned you, and kill me! Please run away. For my sake, to save my life, please run away!"

The moonlight filtered through the palm fronds and lit up the tearful face of the pleading girl.

"Thank you for warning me," said Mori. "But Isabella, I am the son of a Japanese warrior. To turn my back on my enemies is a disgrace to a Japanese warrior. I don't expect you will understand this, but that is the way of a Japanese. Isabella, run away. Escape. Take this opportunity, before they come, and make good your escape."

"But . . . but . . ." Isabella swallowed her tears.

"If you are killed, how am I to live. I feel I cannot live without you. . ."

"You say pretty things, Isabella." Mori said in a casual tone, but his face was tense. He laughed lightly, and gently pushing away her restraining hand, whipped out his blade.

With a wild yell, the attacking natives burst into the clearing around Mori's hut, and charged over the ground in a patter of bare feet.

Attack

The witch-doctor waved his wand, and suddenly the air was thick with flying javelins. They thudded into the walls of the hut or fell through the thatched roof. If Mori had been inside the hut he would certainly have been killed with a javelin stuck in his chest.

In the shade of the trees Mori stood silently, watching them wasting their javelins. When he judged that they had loosed all their javelins, he stepped out silently into the clearing.

"Yaht! He has escaped!" A yell broke out from the mouth of the witch-doctor, who was the first to catch sight of him.

A stone flew through the air. Mori side-stepped adroitly and the missile crashed into a tree behind him. Another stone hurtled towards him, but again he side-stepped. The stone crashed through the undergrowth behind him.

Mori advanced step by step. The natives had become suddenly quiet. They held their spears in front of them and formed a semi-circle about the lone Japanese. But so unflinching was Mori's attitude, so irresistible his advance, that they fell back a pace with each step he took forward. They could not understand his courage in the face of such odds. In the moonlight the gleam of his sword was matched by the gleam in his eyes, and to the superstitious natives he looked like some supernatural being.

Suddenly one of the natives made a dash at him. Mori's sword flashed, and the attacker fell stunned by a blow from the blunt edge of the sword.

Before Mori could advance another step the witch doctor had dashed forward and flung himself at his feet. It was the signal for surrender.

The witch-doctor waved his hand, and the rest of the natives flung down their spears.

Surrender

In a quavering voice the witch doctor told his story. He had seen a strange flag flying on the top of Mori's hut, and thinking that Mori was contemplating a rebellion, had come to kill him.

"The flag is the Sun-flag of my country," said Mori. "How did you come to think that I was planning a revolt?"

"It is not my fault that I thought so," said the other. "There was a man who told me."

Mori understood in a flash. The English trader was at the bottom of all the trouble. The natives were not to blame.

Mori laughed lightly. "My life is always at your service, if it be for the welfare of your people. But as long as this flag flies atop my hut you need not have any fear. It is the flag of my mother country, Japan. It is the custom of all Japanese to fly this flag on ceremonial occasions. Today is Tenchosetsu . . ."

And Mori explained to the now awed natives the meaning and significance of Tenchosetsu. He described how all the people back in his country would be rejoicing on that auspicious occasion. He pictured for them the beauties of his country, the blooming crysanthemums, the flaming maples, the exquisite peak of Mount Fuji.

At the end of his speech, when he bowed towards his country, the natives bowed with him.

Sequel

Twenty years later the Japanese took over the island of Truk, and when the sailors from the visiting Japanese warship landed on the golden strand, they were met by a sturdy whitehaired man, the chief of the island. He was Mori. Behind him, waving a Sun-flag, was the woman who had saved his life, Isabella.

"Then that girl I saw just now must be the daughter of Mori?" I asked the purser.

He shook his head. "No, granddaughter. The oldest daughter of Mori married the eldest son of Shirai, and the maiden you saw is their daughter. Although Shirai had only one child, Mori did better and had five sons and six daughters. His grandchildren number in all about thirty. They grow and prosper like the coconuts. Ha, ha, ha."

"What happened to the English trader?" I asked, after a pause.

"Oh, that fellow. Well, one night the witch-doctor visited him, accompanied by ten natives, and the next day he was seen no more. The natives have a stern sense of justice, you know."

The sea beyond the port rail began to brighten. It must be the moonrise, I thought.

I leaned back, and as the romantic history of the tropic isles flashed through my mind, I seemed to see in front of me the oval, compact shape of a coconut.

(With acknowledgments to the 'Kingu' publishers)

A Choei Jonan STORY

Immortal Names In History

Nagatoshi Nawa

The singing of a child came from somewhere. It came nearer. It was that of a cow-boy riding leisurely on a cow.

From a large mansion nearby, a youth came running out. He apparently was the young master of the house. On his side was slung a sword showing him as the son of no common a personage.

"Here, here. You're going home now?"

"Yes, sir. I am."

"Then let me ride on your cow to the river, will you?"

"No. Not now. If I am late, my father will scold me."

"Come on. Don't say that and let me ride."

"Then what would you give me for letting you ride?"

The young lord looked toward his home. Then pointing at the pine trees growing beside the gate, promised that he would give any one of the trees.

"Are you sure?" The cow-boy could not believe the other's words.

"Why surely. A samurai never tells a lie. Now, help me get on the cow. Quick."

"All right. Then please ride." The cow-boy was quite pleased with the bargain.

* * *

Three years passed. One day a poor looking man came to the large mansion with a child, who was none other than the cow-boy that gave the young lord a ride three years ago.

The lord of the mansion kindly saw them and asked what they wanted.

"I beg you, my lord, to forgive me for being so impudent as to ask you such a question, but my son here says that the young master had promised him one of the pine trees beside the gate for giving him a ride. My son would not hear unless he gets the pine tree. Was there really any such promise, my lord?"

"I understand. Then I shall ask my son about it."

Upon being asked, the young lord said that he remembered having made such a promise. "But," he said, "I was really only jesting."

"There can't be any jesting in a promise. Even if you were jesting, you did ride on the cow, didn't you? I have always told you that even a promise made among children must be kept.

"Here, farmer. Take the pine tree in front of the gate." The lord had some men cut down the tree the cow boy chose and gave it to him.

* * *

The young master, Matataro, as he was called, was the later Nagatoshi Nawa of the early 14th century.

The ancestry of the Nawa family goes back to Tomohira Shinno, the Prince of Murakami Tenno. The surname, Minamoto, was granted at the time of Morofusa, son of Prince Tomohira.

Ten generations later Masaaki was given the territory of Tajima for having subdued the priests of Mount Hiei. Later, Masaaki's son, Yukiaki, served in the Imperial Army in the Shokyu Rebellion.

Because Yukiaki had fought against Hojo, his territory was confiscated by Hojo who came into power. Thereupon, he went to the province of Hoki and resided in Nagata.

Yukiaki's grandchild was Nagatoshi's father, Yukitaka, who moved to Nawa, where the family prospered, spreading its power to the adjoining provinces. When Nagatoshi came to the head of the family, he built a manor as large as a castle and extended his powers throughout the region.

* * *

During the time of the Emperor Godaigo, Nagatoshi vowed that he would serve the Imperial cause even at the risk of his life. His courage and determination may be judged from the fact that with a small force of only 150 men he defended Mount Funanoesen, where the Emperor Godaigo was sheltered, against the rebel forces of 3,000 men.

Aided by a storm which came at the right time, Nagatoshi routed the Hojo forces. As a reward for his great work he was made the lord of the province of Hoki.

With the rise of Loyalist forces in different parts of Japan, the Imperial Forces gained power, and Rokuhara was reduced by Takauji Ashikaga's force.

With the enemy force completely annihilated, the Emperor decided to return to Kyoto after staying at Funanoesen for 87 days.

The Imperial procession was a gorgeous one, continuing for five ri, so different was it from the lonesome journey made on his way to Oki. On the following day, just as the procession was about to start, three warriors came galloping on horseback. They were messengers from Kotaro Yoshisada Nitta with a letter according to which Takatori Hojo and his men were completely destroyed. The report was a great relief, for everyone feared that it would not be easy to attack Hojo of Kanto.

Upon reaching Kyoto, the procession was received by the court officials and people. Instead of entering the Palace immediately, the procession first went to the Toji Temple, and on the following day, guarded by Takauji Ashikaga, the Naotoshi brothers, Masashige Kusunoki, Nagatoshi Nawa, Munehiro Yuuki, Michimasu Doi, and Michitsuna Tokuo, returned to Kyoto.

Thus the reins of power, which had been in military hands for years was finally returned to the Emperor.

Lament

When winter is gone and spring comes,
New is the year, and new the month;
But man grows old.
All things are best when new;
But perchance with man
He alone is good who is old.

Plum Blossoms

Oh, when will this night end
And the morning break?
I long to see the plum-blossoms
That the songster scatters,
Flitting from branch to branch!

Cherry Flowers

Though your season is not over,
Cherry-blossoms, do you fall
Because the love is now at its height
Of those who look on?

Snow on Wings

Yonder in the plum-tree,
Fluttering from branch to branch,
The warbler sings;
And white on his wings falls
Airy snow.

Moon

Above the height of Mikasa in Kasuga
The boat of a moon appears;
We, revellers, see it,
Reflected in our wine-cups.

Hill of Kagu

Though not sure of the tale of old,
It is long years since I myself saw,
This heaven-descended hill of Kagu.

PLENTY OF COFFEE IS ASSURED SPHERE

Java Produces Most in South—Natives Suffering From Loss Of Trade to Be Aided

Production of coffee in the newly occupied southern regions being considerable and shipments of this commodity to the various European countries being paralyzed, there is every chance of pleasing coffee-addicts in the Greater East Co-Prosperity Sphere from now on. In view, however, of the depression caused in coffee trade, the Japanese authorities are making earnest efforts for the relief of the native farmers according to a plan whereby coffee plantations in the South will be placed under the guidance of the newly formed Farming Enterprise Management Corporation, it is revealed in a recent number of the Oriental Economist.

The article, in substance, says as follows:

"In the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the East Indies stands first in the area of coffee plantations and the yield. Next in order come French Indo-China, Malaya and the Philippines, but the production in these regions is quite insignificant as compared with that in the East Indies, as shown in the following list of areas under coffee plantations and the yields:

Coffee Production in the Greater East Co-Prosperity Sphere (1937-8)

	Area (Hectares)	Production (Met. tons)
East Indies:		
Estate system	107	62,400
Native farming	—	69,600
French Indo-China:		
Annam	6	1,500
Cochin-China	0	100
Tonking	3	1,000
Malaya	7	—
Philippines	2	1,000
India	74	15,200

Production Substantial

"Thus it can be seen that the production of coffee in the East Indies is so substantial as to stand next to the greatest coffee-producing center in the world, i.e., South America as shown in the following list of the world production of coffee:

World Production of Coffee (1937-8)

North and Central America	277,000 metric tons
South America	1,710,000 (inc. 1,400,000 m. tons in Brazil, 255,000 m. tons in Columbia)
Asia	128,000 (inc. 104,000 m. tons in East Indies)
Africa	132,000 (inc. 26,000 m. tons in Congo)
Total	2,270,000 metric tons

"In the East Indies, coffee growing is practically centered on the Island of Java, and it is divided into two classifications, one based on the estate system and the other on native farming. It deserves notice, however, that the production by native farming is larger than that of the estate system, and this tendency is growing conspicuous year after year as shown in the following list:

Coffee Production in East Indies

Year	Estate System (Metric tons)	Native Farming (Metric tons)
1934-5	64,300	48,800
1935-6	55,300	55,600
1936-7	50,400	74,500
1937-8	62,400	69,600
1938-9	45,600	61,700

"In former years, the major part of the coffee produced in the East Indies was shipped to Holland and other countries in Europe, but the coffee trade of the East Indies was depressed due to the shipping handicaps consequent on the outbreak of the Second World War and the War of Greater East Asia.

"On the other hand, there is every prospect of an ample supply of coffee in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In view, however, of the limited demand for this commodity in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the Japanese Military Administration promulgated on July 5 this year an ordinance governing the coffee plantations in the southern regions, under the newly created Farming Enterprise Management Corporation, so as to adjust these plantations together with those of tea, quinine and rubber for the relief of the native farmers suffering through depression of the coffee trade."

Cadets Visit Mayor Chen

C.P.S.

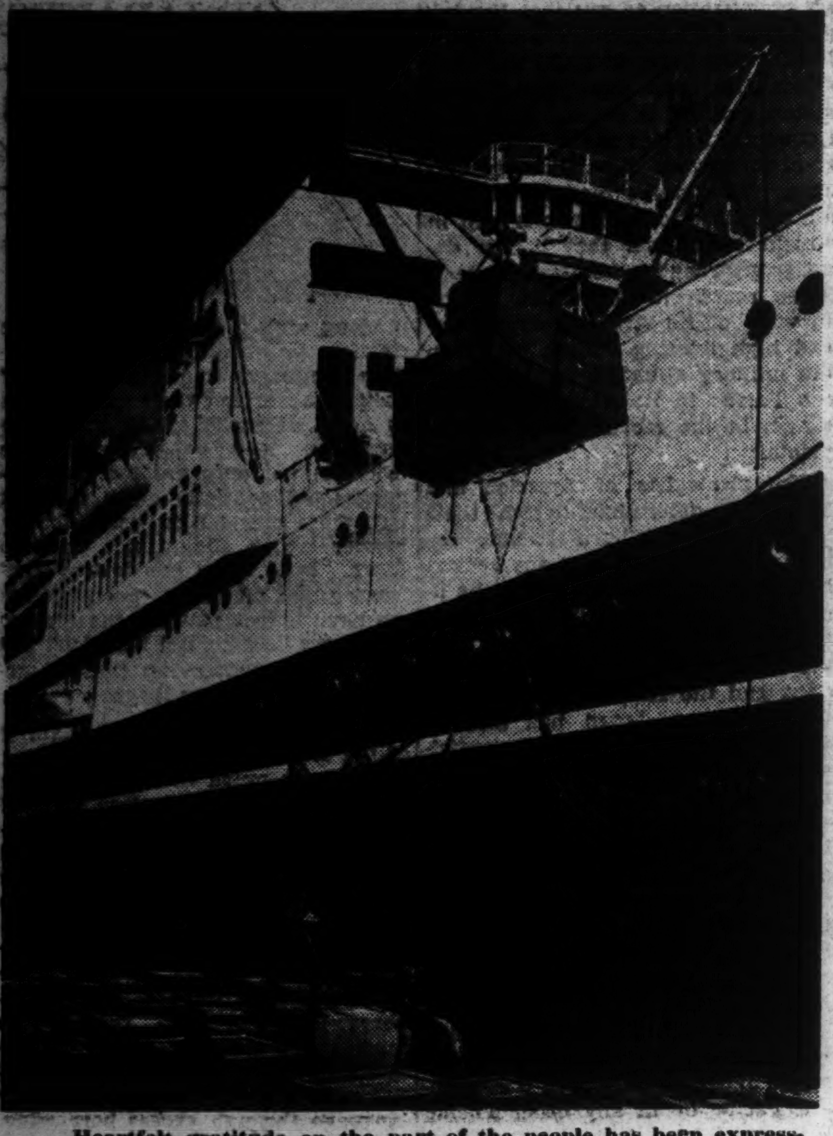
SHANGHAI, December 2.—One hundred cadets who had just graduated from the Youth Training Institute of the Shanghai Branch of the Rural Pacification Commission, recently called on Mayor Chen Kung-Po, who is concurrently Director of the Institute, to pay their respects. The Mayor delivered an inspiring speech to the graduates.

Nippon Returns Property

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 2.—Displaying their sincerity in observing the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China, the Japanese authorities have handed over to the National Government buildings belonging to the former Ministry of Railways.

On the Supply Front



Heartfelt gratitude on the part of the people has been expressed on more than one occasion for the self-sacrificing efforts of men engaged in the transit of supplies over seas full of war risks. The Imperial Navy by maintaining absolute seapower on the principal shipping lanes is keeping those risks down to the minimum but war conditions impose on seamen additional burdens which they are bearing with fortitude and willingness.

In the Business

Taizo Hayakawa was appointed president of the Koa Marine Hide and Leather Company at its general meeting held at the Gunjin Kaikan at 1 p.m. Monday. The company is engaged in the manufacture of shagreen with a capital of ¥1,200,000.

The Jofuku Coal Company is planning the re-election of the members of its board of directors in the near future. The company, after the re-election of its directors and other responsible members, will exercise greater efforts to increase its production.

The Osaka Machine Works, at the regular general meeting of its shareholders held Monday morning, decided to increase its capital from ¥16,000,000 to ¥20,000,000, while reducing its dividend to 8 per cent per annum.

The Nakayama Steel Works has decided on a dividend of 7 per cent per annum for the business term just ended.

Minoru Oyamada, managing director of the Soda Industrial Chemicals Distribution Company, has been promoted to president of the company due to the withdrawal of his predecessor Ichiro Ishikawa.

The first general meeting of the shareholders of the Japan Fluor-Spar Control Company was held Monday morning at the Marunouchi Kaikan, where a dividend of 6 per cent per annum was decided upon. The net profit of the company for the first business term this year amounted to ¥75,000. Hirota Tagami, councillor of the Light Metal Control Association, was elected director at the same time.

The Japan Tar Products Control Company, at the regular meeting of its shareholders held Monday morning at Marunouchi, decided on an initial dividend of 5 per cent per annum. The net profit for the first business term was ¥260,000.

The transfer of the Asahi Precision Machinery Company (capitalized at ¥650,000) to the Ebara Works of Haneda (capitalized at ¥20,000,000) was recently decided upon. The officials of Asahi Precision have been replaced by Kazukiyo Hatakeyama, president of the Ebara Works and other members.

Yutaka Fukuda has been nominated president of the Toko Electric Company, while Shigeya Ichikawa and Taro Sano appointed directors of the same company in accordance with the decisions reached at the general meeting of its shareholders held Monday morning.

The Matsushima Coal Mine will hold an extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders at the office of the Mitsui Mining Company on the morning of December 5 to conduct a by-election of auditors, whose chairs have become vacant due to the resignation of Masumi Saegi and Benjiro Hashimoto.

The Nagoya Railways Company decided on a dividend of 7 per cent per annum, and on the merger of the Tomi and the Tekhana Railway Companies at the general meeting of its shareholders held Monday morning. The company realized a net profit of ¥3,205,000 for the first business term this year.

The Manchou Bearing Manufacturing Company, at the general meeting of its shareholders held at the Kogyo Club of Osaka Monday afternoon, decided on a dividend of 8 per cent per annum, and on a partial revision of its article of association, involving the increase of the members of its Board of Directors from 8 to 10.

The Central China Sericultural Company has decided on a dividend of 8 per cent per annum for the business term just ended. Aribumi Shimoda, chief of the accounts section of the Central China Resuscitation Company, has been appointed member of the board of directors in succession to Kyoichi Aburadani whose tenure of office has expired.

The Kokusai Electric Company held a general meeting of its shareholders at its head office at Marunouchi Monday, when they decided on:

(1) A dividend of 6.2 per cent per annum as heretofore.

(2) Floatation of debentures up to ¥30,000,000 in order to augment its business funds.

(3) Revision of its article of association.

(4) Election of two directors and one auditor.

The profit for the business term just ended has amounted to ¥2,001,000.

The Japan Tanning Commercial Company will hold a general meeting of its shareholders December 3 and decide on a dividend of 4 per cent per annum.

The Manchou Tobacco Company held the 16th general meeting of its shareholders at the Japan Kogyo Club Monday morning and approved a dividend of 10 per cent per annum as heretofore. The profit for the first business season this year amounted to ¥1,867,000.

The Shibaura Electric Works is expected to hold a general meeting of its shareholders December 21 and decide on a dividend of 10 per cent per annum as heretofore. The profit for the first business term this year amounted to ¥13,524,000.

The Hokuriku Electric Power Distribution Company held the first general meeting of its shareholders recently when they decided on a dividend of 6 per cent per annum for the first business term this year. The income of the company for the season in question was ¥22,550,000, of which ¥4,093,489 represented the net profit.

The West Chosen Central Railway Company, in accordance with the decision reached at the general meeting of its shareholders held November 26, will give a dividend of 6 per cent per annum for the previous business term.

The Chosen Anthracite Company held a general meeting of its shareholders November 26, when a dividend of 8 per cent per annum, as heretofore, was approved. The net profit of the company for the first business term this year amounted to ¥1,762,000.

LIVE STOCK BOOST DESIRED IN E. ASIA

Region Not Unsuitable for Industry's Development—Thorough Study Must Be Made

A brief and compact study is the latest issue of the Kokusei Graph of live stock raising in Greater East Asia with reference to the relations between live stock raising and the religions, climate, weather and available supply of fodder and provendor in the southern regions.

Generally speaking, the live stock raising industry in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is not very satisfactory at present. The backward condition is in a measure attributable to climatic influence and the religions. The principal reason therefore must be sought in the vegetarian habit of the Oriental races.

This vegetarian habit originates in the climatic condition of those regions according to some specialists. From this point of view, it may be asserted that the climate of Greater East Asia accounts for the backward condition of the live stock raising industry in the regions in question. In this connection, however, expert opinions vary.

The fact that cattle thrive in the Hokkaido and sheep in North West China shows that Greater East Asia is not altogether unsuitable for live stock raising.

The Occidentals who eat much meat must keep about 30 cows to 100 people. Orientals, however, need much less. For instance, Japan has only 2.6 cows to every 100 people, Chosen 8.3, Manchoukuo 3.9, China 5.1, the Philippines 10.5, French Indo-China 10.6, the Malay Peninsula 6.0 and the East Indies 6.3.

Thai and Burma Exceptions

Thailand and Burma are exceptions, the former keeping 38.3 and the latter 32.6 to every 100 people. The cows in the two countries, however, are mostly used in farming.

If the number of Indian buffaloes in those regions is taken into account, we obtain somewhat different figures. In this case, Taiwan has 4.0 cows and buffaloes to every 100 people, China 7.7, the Philippines 26.5, French Indo-China 18.4, Thailand 75.6, the Malay Peninsula 10.3, Burma 39.0, and the East Indies 10.8.

These figures show that Thailand occupies almost the same position as Canada, one of the leading live stock raising nations in the Occident, where they keep 77 cows to every 100 people.

The cows in Thailand and other countries of Greater East Asia are of less value as objects of stock-farming. Their hides, skin, meat and milk are of coarse quality, only because no attempts have been exercised so far to improve them by cross-breeding.

The Indian people keep 44 cows to every 100 people, the total number of cattle there reaching 160,000,000. The Indian people, for religious reasons, never eat their meat, but are satisfied with what little quantity of milk they yield. Cattle in India, therefore, have no economic value worth mentioning.

India keeps four times as many cows as Argentina, but its export of cow hides is only one-fifth of that of the latter. There are in India, however, many who entertain no superstition toward their cows, but regard them as common objects of trade. Therefore, it is quite possible to develop the live stock industry among them by improving the species of their cows.

Pigs Regarded as Filthy

The Mohammedans regard pigs as being filthy. It is quite obvious, therefore, that in the southern regions and in North Western China where there are many Mohammedans we see very few pigs.

Pigs thrive well in Taiwan where the natives keep 32 for every 100 people. China follows Taiwan with 14 to every 100 people, with French Indo-China and Manchoukuo coming next with 14 and 12 respectively. Chosen, Thailand and Burma have 7, 6 and 3 respectively.

Chinese merchants in the East Indies keep 2 pigs for every 100 people, in addition to one horse for every 100. The Mohammedans keep only one pig to every 100 of them. The Indians keep much less, the rate being one to every 500 persons.

The Mohammedans of West Asia keep many sheep, but those in the southern regions have almost none because of the unfavorable climate. Natives of Indonesia keep 2 sheep to every 100 persons and the Filipinos one. The number of sheep in China and Manchoukuo is much larger, the rate being 5 and 4.5 to every 100 people respectively. The Indians, however, keep as many as 15 to every 100 persons.

'Cows of Poor People'

Goats thrive well in various regions of Asia, where they are regarded as "cows of the poor people." The Indians and Chinese keep on an average 14 and 5 to every 100 people, and the Malays and Indonesians 6 and 5 respectively.

In the number of horses to every 100 people, Manchoukuo leads other regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with 4 followed by the Philippines with 3 and then by Thailand with 2.5. The East Indies and China have one each and India 0.7. Mules and asses are found chiefly in China and Manchoukuo, there being 3.4 and 1.4 of them to every 100 people there.

Now, in respect of its economic value, one cow is equal to 1.5 horses, 4 pigs, 6 sheep, or 10 goats. Therefore, if we represent the value of the livestock owned by every 100 persons in the various regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by the number of cows, we obtain the following figures:

Japan	5
Taiwan	13
China	13
French Indo-China	22
Malaya	12
The East Indies	13
Chosen	10
Manchoukuo	11
The Philippines	21
Thailand	80
Burma	40
India	75

As compared with the 50 cows for European nations, most regions in Greater East Asia, with the exception of Thailand, Burma, and India, stand far behind in the value of the livestock in their possession.

Far Behind West

The fact that the Oriental nations stand far behind the Western countries in respect of their live-stock farming eloquently tells the irrational management under which stock-farming in the various regions of Greater East Asia is being conducted. The study of livestock raising in the tropical zones has been practically neglected by the Occidental nations whose countries are located in the temperate zone.

Therefore, if we develop the live-stock raising industry in the southern regions after a deliberative study to be conducted of all matters, such as the supply of fodder and provendor, the effect of climate and other things, we shall experience no serious difficulty in increasing various livestock products which are in great demand by all high degree defense states.

HISTORY OF THE DUTCH SQUEEZE

Banks Seize Control of Industries as Result of Panic Hitting Planters; Commission Reports on Impoverished Condition of Indies

Up to 1870, when the compulsory plantation system was abolished, the industrial world of the East Indies had been under the control of the Batavian Government as was clearly implied in the expression that "Java has become a concern engaged in State-managed commerce on a large scale." After the adoption of the laissez-faire policy, however, the Government withdrew from industry by degrees and agricultural enterprisers began to dominate the East Indies industrially. The proprietors of plantation filed their demands with the Government for improvement of irrigation facilities for their plantations and for construction of railways for transportation of their products. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1890 brought about a remarkable fall in freight charges, which led to unprecedented prosperity in Java. The output of sugar, tobacco and coffee increased considerably and "the agricultural enterprisers amassed fortunes during the period from 1870 to 1885."

Depression

Not that there were no signs of depression in the meantime. In 1878 a blight struck coffee plants and in 1882 sugar cane. To make matters worse, a sharp fall in their prices caused a panic in 1885. Various European Powers commenced to take a protective policy toward beet sugar, and the markets for sugar dwindled. Sugar whose quotation was 19 florins per picul in 1877 dropped to 9 florins in 1884. The price of coffee also made a sudden fall from 60 florins per picul in 1877 to 30 florins in 1883. The owners of the industries, far from being able to gain profits, found it impossible to carry on without running into debt.

No modern system of commercial management had as yet been introduced in Holland, and consequently the people were lacking in the knowledge of up-to-date banking business. Furthermore, as the East Indies had no adequate fields of investment, all the banks in Java vied with one another in accommodating funds to agricultural industry. They, however, were without any proper knowledge concerning long term credits. On account of the panic in 1885, therefore, the majority of these bankers were confronted with dire crisis.

Banks Gain Upper Hand

Prior to the panic, the transactions between the farm proprietors and the banks were purely on a commercial basis, but with the panic as a line of demarcation, their positions were changed. The banks, stepping out of the bounds of a third party, demanded the right of control and embarked on supervision over the plantations. The individual proprietors had to give up their former independent position and were subordinated to the banks as managers of the plantations. Thus the greater part of the industries was placed under the control of moneyed interests. Because the headquarters of the banking institutions were located in Holland, the industrial center of Java moved into the homeland.

"The policy for the East Indies after 1885 was influenced by the interests of the capitalists." Thus with huge capital available, on one hand, and with ignorant and impoverished masses of the native inhabitants, on the other, the East Indies entered on an age of "ethical policy."

Commission Appointed

In 1902, in accordance with the wishes of the Dutch Queen expressed in her address delivered in the previous year in which she pointed out the necessity of bringing the inhabitants of the colony to the realization that the Government was performing its moral duty toward them, a commission was organized to inquire into the causes of the economic decline of the native inhabitants. After investigations conducted over a period of twelve years, the commission made out bulky investigation reports, which did not recognize the alleged decline of the native inhabitants' economy, and, in a sense, the reports were correct. The native people had already for a long time past receiving an income barely sufficient to keep them alive and it was not possible for their economy to grow worse. It is clear that those who are leading the lowest life cannot cut down their standard of living any further. Low wages, famines, ignorance, poverty—all those were proof that the native inhabitants were in the worst condition.

Relief Demanded

The miserable conditions under which the native inhabitants of the colony had been laboring, as brought to light by the reports of the investigation committee, attracted the sympathy of people with some conscience in the homeland. They emphasized, among other things, necessity of sending relief to the East Indies by refunding the money which the homeland had squeezed out of the helpless inhabitants of the colony. As a result, by virtue of a law promulgated in 1905, a sum of 40,000,000 florins was remitted to the East Indies out of the treasury of the Dutch homeland. This represented the only contribution which the homeland had ever made to its colony. The excuse that the homeland had defrayed large sums of money for improvement of the welfare of the native inhabitants of its colony when they refunded only the meager sum of 40,000,000 florins out of the 990,000,000 florins which they had originally squeezed from them clearly explains the stand and attitude which the Dutch used to take toward the East Indies.

In Financial Straits

The Government of the East Indies at that time was suffering from great financial difficulties. In 1902 a deficit of 150,000,000 florins was registered in ordinary expenditure alone, and the shortage in extraordinary expenses amounted to 270,000,000 florins. Thus the East Indies was on the brink of bankruptcy. The ruin of the East Indies meant the downfall of Holland. Consequently the homeland was in duty bound to resuscitate the finances of the colony, but the amount of 40,000,000 florins only served as a camphor injection to revive Java which was at death's door.

The "ethical policy" of Holland can be compared in its real nature to the action of a highwayman who, seeing that the traveller whom he has stripped to the skin is shivering with cold, returns to his poor victim the clothes out of all personal belongings of which he has just robbed the traveller and considers himself a charitable man.

MART TURNS EASIER UNDER HOLDING-OFF

Profit-Takers Fear Reaction After General Upswing on Tokyo Exchange

The upward swing of the market was perceptibly checked on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday due to the liquidation of holdings by profit-takers for fear of a reaction, and it was mostly high-priced wares that sustained any noticeable loss. For example, Asahi Glass lost ¥6.00, Japan Precision Machinery and Japan Sand Iron ¥2.50 each, and Tokyo Wire Rope ¥1.70.

A similar trend was found in the short-term section, for whereas the bourse issue closed within a narrow range of fluctuations, the rest of the listed stocks turned a shade easier.

Following suit of the long-term and short-term sections, the spot markets was comparatively inactive with the exception, however, of Diesel Machinery and Japan Pulp, respectively stepping up ¥1.50 and ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	—Delivery—		
Kanebo Spinning (50)	134.0	135.6	135.0
Sino-Japanese Spin (50)	79.5	80.0	81.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	78.4	77.2	76.0
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	73.9	73.1	73.0
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	75.0	75.1	76.4
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	96.0	96.2	96.2
Showa Elec Ind (50)	79.6	80.7	81.5
Japan Nitrogen (50)	....	....	....
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	98.8	99.9	100.0
O. S. K. (50)	92.8	92.7	93.1
Toyo Steamship (50)	72.5	72.4	72.0
Nissan Steamship (50)	64.5	65.7	65.8
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	98.4	95.4	95.1
Ishihara Ind (50)	68.5	69.0	70.3
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	....	....	....
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	104.9	104.5	105.7
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	68.0	68.0	68.6
Japan Beer (50)	107.8	103.5	104.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	44.1	44.1	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	....	48.8	50.3
Asahi Glass (50)	108.8	110.1	108.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	104.1	104.5	105.4
Manchou Tobacco (50)	95.5	05.0	94.5

Short-Term Section

Tokyo Exch. new	100.0	101.2	99.1	99.1
N. Y. K., new	83.3	4.5	79.1	79.1
M'bishi Heavy Ind	94.5	5.5	3.3	93.3
Kanebo Spin. new	92.7	3.5	76.5	76.1
Teikoku Rayon, n.	65.8	7.1	4.7	65.1
Hitachi Iron Works	89.4	9.5	7.9	88.4
Osaka Exch. new	55.5	5.5	2.0	53.5
Japan Steel Tube	71.2	1.2	0.5	70.7
Japan Oil	77.8	7.8	7.0	77.0
S. M. R.	73.1	3.2	3.1	73.1
N. Y. K., old	99.0	9.0	7.1	97.1
Hokkaido Coal	76.5	6.5	5.7	75.7
Kanebo Spin. old	133.4	3.6	129.9	129.[illegible]
Toyo Rayon, new	57.1	7.1	5.8	55.[illegible]
Kokura Iron Works	55.3	5.3	5.1	55.1
Japan Beer, new	53.3	3.3	0.6	50.[illegible]
Japan Sugar, new	69.1	9.1	9.0	69.[illegible]
Ensuiko Sugar	63.3	3.5	2.9	62.9
Japan Mining	64.6	4.6	3.8	63.[illegible]
Manchou Ind	60.9	0.9	60.0	60.0

Bill Clearings

December 3

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	235,715	180,51[illegible]
Balance	24,708	19,9[illegible]

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY IN SPHERE STUDIED

Association Shortly to File Opinion With Planning Board On Setting Up of Industry

The Electro-Chemical Association will shortly file its recommendation with the Planning Board concerning the establishment of the electro-chemical industry in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in answer to the questions asked by the Planning Board in February last, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The Electric Chemical Association has since been conducting a scientific study of the following matters:

(a) Questions relating to carbide products (under the guidance of Harunari Inoue).

(b) The Nitric industry (under the guidance of Ichitaro Kitawaki).

(c) Electric metallurgy.

(d) The electrothermic industry (under the guidance of Shoichi Nagai).

(e) The soda industry (under the guidance of Saburo Urano).

The five experts mentioned above have each a committee of specialists, through which they are conducting a careful study of the conditions indispensable for the regional establishment of the electric industry. Their studies include:

(1) The qualities of the raw materials and fuels available, as well as the quantity of the fuels required for the production of one ton of any product in view.

(2) The nature and voltage of the electric power required for the production of one ton of any product in view.

(3) The number of men required at factories belonging to an economic unit, as classified into engineers, clerks, skilled and unskilled operatives.

(4) The quality and quantity of water required for the production of every ton of any product in view, together with the availability of water and the repeated use of the same water.

The completion of the study of these questions by the five committees of specialists under the management of the Electric Chemical Association will mark a big stride to be taken by Japan in the regional establishment of the electric chemical industry in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1942

Britains Poor Human Resources

Since the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, Britain has been cutting a poor figure in all directions. Militarily, she has suffered an endless series of defeats on all fronts; she has not as yet been able to record a single decisive victory on any front. Economically, she is suffering from an acute shortage of materials due to the fact that all supply routes from her colonies and Dominions are seriously menaced. That she is in a state of political uneasiness is clear from the frequent reconstructions which the Churchill Cabinet has had to undergo. The fighting strength of Britain may thus be said to be on the verge of collapse.

The decline of Britain's fighting power is most vividly illustrated by the shortage of labor. Britain has mobilized for her army men from the Dominions and India in order to make up the numerical inferiority of her own army.

Britain's inferiority in point of numbers has been making itself most disastrously felt in the field of industry since the outbreak of the war. The population of the United Kingdom is put at 46,750,000, and of this total, the number capable of doing military or industrial work, that is, those ranging in age from 14 to 65, is estimated at 33,250,000. Of this number, 16,000,000 are men and 17,500,000 women. It is further noted that of these women, 11,000,000 represent those who are either married or engaged in important household work. As Britain has about 9,000,000 infants, it is obvious that, if only for the task of bringing them up, the services of an enormous number of women are required. Nor is it necessary to point out that housewives have increased responsibilities in time of war. Of the population of British women ranging in age from 18 to 65, five millions are unmarried. These unmarried women claimed the first attention of the British Government as a class of women open for mobilization for service in war work or in the munitions industry. Among these 5,000,000 women there are, of course, many who are incapable of labor on account of ill health or for other reasons. As, moreover, it is, generally speaking, impossible to mobilize women of over 40 for labor, the number fit for mobilization is necessarily very limited. The commandeering of women was accordingly extended in scope from unmarried women to housewives, and, furthermore, the minimum eligible age limit had to be lowered from 18 to 14.

In May, 1939, that is, immediately before the outbreak of the European war, a general conscription act was enforced in Britain. The ages of men open for conscription were then confined to 20 and 21, but on the outbreak of the war these ages were so extended as to cover all from 19 to 41. In 1941, another extension was made and it was so decreed that men of from 18 to 51 should have the obligation to serve in the army. Subsequently, it was made obligatory on unmarried women of from 20 to 30 years to engage in military work, and women falling under this category have since been pressed into the army, navy and air services.

In the field of industry, the labor requisition system was adopted and compulsory labor registration, irrespective of sex, has been in operation since March 15, 1941. Under this system, registration of all men of from 42 to 50 was effected up to September this year and that of all women of from 18 to 45 was completed up to October this year. This registration system had the double object of providing a fresh source of labor to draw upon and of paving the way for the mobilization for the munitions industry of the labor employed in non-urgent industries or industries for the manufacture of luxuries. The British Minister of Labor explained in the House of Commons on May 21, 1942, that 22,000,000 people were engaged in war work, in the munitions industry and in the industry for the manufacture of daily necessaries. A month later, this figure grew to 23,000,000 or one-half of the entire population of Britain. It means that there was a sudden increase in the percentage of women mobilized for the kinds of work other than household business. That is to say, Britain is now obliged to employ women almost exclusively in all kinds of work at business offices and shops. The British Government authorities talk as though these women were offering their labor of their own accord, not through compulsion, but it is indisputable that the fact that women are now employed in large numbers in such lines of work as were formerly for men exclusively bears witness to the acute shortage of labor in Britain. In June, 1942, no fewer than 5,500,000 women were registered for labor, and there are, besides, 250,000 women who are offering their labor of their own free will. According to the Basler Nachrichten (September 4, 1942), a Swiss paper, an inquiry made by a British life insurance company disclosed the fact that 67 per cent of the total population of Britis girls of from 14 to 17 years are accident insurance policy holders in the munitions industry. This shows that in Britain more than half of girls who have only just finished their course of compulsory education are forced to work in the munitions industry.

It is hardly necessary to say that in a modern war, which is what is called a total war, no one should be allowed to remain idle. For physical reasons, however, female labor has its limits. It is, therefore, impossible to expect much from the activities of women in military business and in munitions production works which put severe strains on the workers. The larger the number of women mobilized for such lines of business the lower will naturally become productive efficiency. After all is said and done, the prime duty of women on the home front lies in the maintenance of households on a healthy basis, and the commandeering of housewives for service in the munitions industry must necessarily work havoc with the family life. It is superfluous to say that the destruction of households from which the national life springs is destined to produce very serious effects on the fighting power of the country concerned. The bare thought that young girls who have only just finished the course of compulsory education are being put to hard work in the munitions industry is enough to make one shudder at its very pernicious effects on their health.

In Japan, the Ministry of Public Welfare announced the other day that the Government was not considering the commandeering of female labor. This testifies eloquently to the fact that notwithstanding her vigorous execution of the China Affair for five years and of the War of Greater East Asia for the past year, Japan has still enough human resources and to spare. Democratic countries who talk glibly of "Freedom," "Justice," and "Humanity" in time of peace, jettison these slogans with alacrity once they become involved in war and proceed to commit inhuman acts in cold blood. They mobilize inhabitants of the colonies and Dominions who have no interest in the war and send them to the front, putting them on the fighting lines exposed to the greatest danger and using them as cannon fodder, while on the home front they mobilize housewives and young girls and put them to hard work compulsorily. These measures, be it noted, are proving deleterious to British interests both in the military and in the industrial spheres. One of the main causes of debacles suffered by the British forces all along is the inferior quality of Dominion and colonial units in the British army, while the commandeering of female labor leads inevitably to the decline of the efficiency of the British munitions industry. From this point of view, it may be said that the fatal weakness of Britain's fighting power is most vividly manifest in the acute shortage of human resources.

A Year Ago Today

— Dec. 4, 1941 —

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

In the course of an address before a gathering of economic, financial, and other leaders of Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang at the first day session of the third general meeting of the East Asia Economic Conference which opened today, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya told the world that economic measures against Japan and countries associated with her in the historic work of constructing an order of stability and prosperity in East Asia have been dismal failures. In the same breath, he pointed out that the moves by which Britain, the United States and the Netherlands have held up credits and funds of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China have had little or no effect on their efforts to establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

* * *

Dispatches from Ankara, reporting comments made by political circles in Turkey relative to the American extension of the Lease-Lend Act to Turkey, point out that Turkey has always followed the principle of obtaining necessities in goods, arms and war material on the open market while this is yet possible. Turkey has thus traded, says the comment, with all belligerent Powers and this same principle will be continued.

FOILING OF COUNTER-ATTACKS IS PRIMARY AIM OF NAVY NOW

American Strategy in Solomons Interpreted as Move To Gain Favorable Fighting Position

By CHU SAITO

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

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Being an insular country, Japan finds it incumbent to control such defense areas in the Pacific as would safeguard its national security. This means that Japan's future depends on establishing a firm control over widely distributed military stations so strategically placed that they would give it command over all routes of trade in the Pacific. In the current Pacific war, Japan has eliminated the influences of Britain, the United States and the Netherlands from Greater East Asia, mainly for the purpose of protecting its self-existence by making the contiguous territories its political and economic lifeline.

Without the power of Japan, the life in the Pacific will automatically come under the control of America. And since American domination is bound to curtail the natural development of Japan as a Pacific Power, it has no other option but to take charge of those areas which would determine its obvious supremacy over the Pacific littoral. In order to achieve this legitimate objective, it is prosecuting military campaigns against the United States and its allies.

The initial stage of the Pacific war came to an end with the definite destruction of the so-called ABCD military encirclement against Japan by the armed forces of this country. At the outset of the hostilities, the American navy suffered serious losses in the Pearl Harbor debacle, while Britain's naval arm became crippled with the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse off Kuantan in Malaya. These Japanese successes were closely followed by the occupation of Hongkong, Singapore, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies and Burma. In consequence of such speedy phenomenal gains, the battle for supremacy in the Pacific has become favorable to Japan. Now that Greater East Asia is being rapidly consolidated as the bulwark of Japanese defense in collaboration with the southern countries, the immediate phase of the war can be construed as a fighting for position. This is the reason why positional warfare is now going on in the Pacific.

Position Reversed

Already the picture of the Pacific has undergone a spectacular transformation. The respective positions of Japan and the Anglo-American nations have been entirely reversed. While the former has constructed a formidable defense belt and is steadily driving a wedge toward the southern Pacific, the latter two countries are finding it exceedingly difficult to retain their hold over that zone. Japan's firm occupation of a long chain of key islands has provided it with a sound strategical opportunity to launch air and naval operations against all the front line southern Pacific bases of the United States and Britain. The South Sea islands now under Japanese possession are serving the purpose of "stationary aircraft-carriers." They afford ample facilities to check guerilla attempts of the Allies, on the one hand, and stage air raids on their naval forces and transport convoys, on the other.

The need of unleashing a full-throttle war in the southern Pacific has not yet become acute. Japan is now engaged in reorganizing Greater East Asia in order to make it a solid defense wall, so that the establishment of the proposed Co-Prosperity Sphere would become as stable as possible. Once the new life in Greater East Asia starts operating in full swing, Japan will naturally shift its required attention to the southern Pacific. In the intervening period, it shall have to prosecute positional warfare aimed at reducing the offensive capacity of the Allies. The recent naval battles of the Solomons and the Santa Cruz Islands were conducted with that end in view. What is important is to eliminate the least possibility of an Allied counter-offensive against the Japanese-occupied positions in the southern Pacific. By means of such an elimination, Japan will have obtained the necessary advantages to open the anticipated war in the southern Pacific with comparative ease. It is, therefore, apparent that the present positional warfare is a prelude to the start of a large-scale war in the southern Pacific.

Australia Is Base

The United States has converted Australia into its main offensive base in the southern Pacific. Before the brilliant naval battle in the waters north of the Santa Cruz Islands was fought, the high command of the American navy appointed Vice-Admiral William Frederic Halsey as commander-in-chief of the Allied Combined Fleet in the southwestern Pacific in place of Admiral Robert Ghormley. Vice-Admiral Halsey, who has been the commander of aircraft carrier operations, is regarded in Washington as an authority on warfare through carrier striking forces. This new move on the part of the Roosevelt Government at once suggested the opening of a naval offensive against Japan in the Solomons. The latter, accepting the gauntlet, displayed its superior striking capacity, with the result that America lost a number of aircraft carriers and warships, besides many airplanes.

It is interesting to note that so far the United States has not won a single naval victory, though it has made several attempts. It is not possible for the American navy to stage a come-back against the Japanese Navy, especially when it no longer possesses any strategic base adjacent to the latter's positions. Moreover, the fighting ability of the former appears to be lower than that of the latter. Consequently, American naval operations are of no serious anxiety to Japan, which nation, assured of ultimate victory, is confidently preparing the ground for launching a decisive war in the southern Pacific in the near future.

Eight Battleships Lost

The naval losses hitherto suffered by America disclose that eight battleships were either sunk or heavily damaged during the Pearl Harbor attack. These warships represented almost the entire first-line complement of the American Pacific Fleet. The North Carolina, which was disabled in the battle of the Solomons, is one of the latest additions to the American navy, equipped with sixteen-inch guns and having a high speed. Two other American battleships were destroyed by the Italian submarine Barbarigo. One of them was equipped with sixteen-inch guns and the other with fourteen-inch guns. Thus it can be assumed that the present number of first-line battleships of the United States is less than four. Before the naval engagement off the Santa Cruz Islands, Japan had destroyed seven American aircraft carriers, and when this battle was completed, the additional American losses came up to as follows: four aircraft carriers, one battleship and one warship of an unidentified class sunk; one battleship, three cruisers and one destroyer more or less severely damaged; and over two hundred airplanes either shot down in aerial combats or otherwise destroyed.

The losses suffered by the Anglo-American nations since the battle of the Solomons comprise four battleships, of which one was sunk, another heavily damaged and two others more or less seriously disabled; nine aircraft carriers, of which five were sunk, two heavily damaged and two others more or less seriously damaged; twenty-one cruisers, of which sixteen were sunk, two heavily damaged and the rest more or less seriously disabled; eighteen destroyers, of which fourteen were sent to the bottom, three seriously crippled and the remaining one more or less heavily damaged; ten submarines, of which nine were sunk and one rendered inactive; three mine sweepers, of which two were caused to turn turtle and the other heavily damaged and nineteen transports, of which sixteen were sent to the bottom and the remaining three seriously disabled. Moreover, one warship of an unidentified type was sunk.

Counter-Offensive Out

A critical survey of this heavy depletion of the Anglo-American naval strength in the Pacific clearly indicates that it is well-nigh impossible for them to stage a counter-offensive against Japan from the southern Pacific. As against this, the highly favorable results obtained by Japan in the engagements off the Solomons and the Santa Cruz Islands have enabled it to co-ordinate positional warfare into a mass attack front in the southern Pacific. The capital ship force of the United States in the Pacific has become virtually extinct with the sinking of one battleship and serious damage to three others. Similarly, its loss of nine aircraft carriers, which may have been converted passenger-boats with the exception of the Wasp, a new medium-size aircraft-carrier, has completely disorganized the future operations of carrier striking forces. The additional sinking of sixteen cruisers and damage to five others must have dealt an irreparable blow to the Anglo-American nations, which have earlier lost a considerable number of their cruisers in the battles off Java, Sumatra, and Batavia. The Wichita and the Astoria, which were sent to the bottom during the engagement off the Solomons, were the cream of America's heavy cruiser force, while the Australia and the Canberra, which went to the watery graves at the hands of the Japanese Navy in the same area, represented the foremost warships of the Australian Fleet. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that the initiative to open a war in the southern Pacific now rests with Japan.

It must be remembered that Japan's secure position in Greater East Asia eloquently testifies to the invincibility of its strategical positions in that area. Whatever armed forces Britain and America can master and in whichever manner they bolster the fighting strength of Australia, there is no reason to doubt that Japan, in view of its strategic supremacy and high fighting ability, will turn the military situation in the southern Pacific in its favor as already shown in the recent naval engagements.

The strategists of America and Britain are determined to fight their best in the southern Pacific, for they are well aware that any retreat from this region would mean the final eclipse of the "Democracies" from the entire Pacific front, with the exception of Alaska, the Aleutians and the Hawaiian Islands. In the Aleutians, Japan has already gained a foothold. When the anticipated war in the southern Pacific takes place yielding satisfactory results to Japan, the position of the Hawaiian Islands from the military point of view would become practically negligible. Hence, it is clear that if the United States, relying confidence on its naval replenishment capacity, tries to perfect a desk offensive strategy, it will only invite its nemesis. It is more than unlikely that America can stave off intrepid Japanese attacks in the southern Pacific or in any other Pacific littorals.

Resurrected Jokes

An American sheriff was suspected of undue leniency toward his prisoners in the county jail, but definite proof was lacking. Then one summer evening a fellow townsman passed the jail and noticed six or seven of the inmates neatly dressed, coming out of the jail. In the doorway stood the sheriff, watching their departure. The curious citizen stepped behind a tree and heard the sheriff say to the prisoners, "Now you fellers be back here by 9:30, or, by God, you'll be locked out!"

* * *

A university president in the States was accused of drunkenness. At the hearing before the board of trustees, one of the witnesses was the houseman employed by the president.

"Did you ever see the president intoxicated?" he was asked.

"No, sir," he answered.

"Come, come," said the examiner, "don't you know that he was drunk on last Commencement Day?"

"No, sir," said the houseman. "On the contrary, I know he was not drunk."

"How do you know that?" asked the examiner in an incredulous tone.

"You know them three flights of stairs in the pre ident's house, two of them curving?" said the houseman. "No man is drunk that can slide down all them banisters without losing his cap or gown or hood."

* * *

"Oh, I just love nature!" gushed the dowager with more than the usual number of shoulder-straps and chins.

"That's loyalty, after what nature did to her!"

* * *

Said one weary victim to another after meeting at various dull parties: "I see you also travel in the finest of vicious circles."

* * *

A socialite, completely bored by a country week-end, wired a friend: "Please send me a loaf of bread—and enclose a saw and file."

* * *

"I like large parties," she said, raising her voice above the boom of a bass drum. "They're so intimate. At small parties there isn't any privacy."

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"Must you go?" asked the hostess. "Oh, no," said the departing guest, "it's purely a matter of choice."

* * *

A middle-aged, going-on-elderly lady was inviting friends to her birthday party. "There'll be a birthday cake I suppose?" someone asked.

"Yes, there'll be a birthday cake, never fear," was the consoling reply.

"And candles, of course?"

"My friend," snapped the hostess, "it's to be a birthday party, not a torchlight procession."

* * *

Two thoroughly inebriated men were driving like mad in an automobile. "Shay," one fumbled his words, "be sure to turn out for that bridge that's comin' down the road toward us."

"What do you mean, me turn out?" the other retorted. "I thought you was drivin'."

* * *

One of the best prayers I ever heard was that of a little Negro boy who was competing in a race. He kept dropping behind and his chances seemed slim; then suddenly his lips began to move with great regularity, his legs picked up speed, and he won the race. Asked later what he was whispering to himself, he said he was talking to the Lord, saying over and over: "Lawd, You pick 'em up, and I'll put 'em down. You pick 'em up, and I'll put 'em down."

"Idon't know why they'd call him 'Father,'" said one woman in reference to the pastor, "him that's married and has children."

* * *

A famous playwright, doing his duty at a benefit affair, asked a dowager to dance. As they waltzed, she simpered, "Whatever made you ask poor little me to dance?" Replied the gallant playwright, "This is a charity ball, isn't it?"

DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE OF JAPANESE PEOPLE TRACED

Vocabulary Has Been Enriched by Centuries of Assimilation of Foreign Words

By JUNICHIRO TANIZAKI
(From the Bunsho Dokuhon)

Part I

Along with the study of our own classics, we should study the European languages and their styles of writing, absorbing their good points as much as possible. However, we must take into consideration the fact that not only are the two languages philologically quite different but, there exists between them a barrier which should not be torn down. It is when we destroy that barrier that whatever good points we have borrowed from the foreign languages become, not beneficial but detrimental, destroying those functions peculiar to our language.

We feel that, since the beginning of the Meiji era, we have taken and adapted, as much as necessary, the good points of the Western style of writing. We feel that further adaptations of their languages would mean not only the violation of the barrier existing between the two languages, but the harmful retardation of healthy improvement in our own language. Yes, already some harm has been done through over-borrowing. For this reason, we must strive today, not to absorb more, but to systematize and to organize the confusion wrought in our language through excess borrowing.

During the Kamakura era, our ancestors learned the diction of the Chinese classics, and established a new system of expression called the mixed Japanese and Chinese style. However, through careful reflection, we find that even this cannot be said to be taken from the ancient Chinese language in its entirety. From time immemorial the object has followed the verb in the Chinese sentence construction. Confucius, for instance, did not read from the bottom up as we must do to make intelligible his famous Analects.

Must Not Over-Borrow

We can say, therefore, that regarding even the Chinese language, we must keep within the bounds of our own language. What we actually have done in borrowing from the Chinese was to fuse the borrowed element into the Japanese language, and although there appeared, in certain instances, some incongruity or forcedness, we found ourselves in possession of many new modes of expression. We scatter Chinese words throughout our sentences, and, hence, we come to have what we call the mixed Japanese and Chinese style of writing.

In this manner, despite the lapse of countless centuries, we are yet unable to assimilate completely the Japanese language with even such an intimate language as the Chinese. It is not amazing, then, that we cannot readily absorb the Western languages whose contact with our language has been so short.

One of the outstanding weaknesses of our language is its original deficiency in vocabulary. For instance, to describe the whirling of a top, the turning of a water-mill, or the revolution of the earth the sun, we use either "mawaru" or "meguru." The top and the mill, however, rotate upon their axis, while the earth revolves round another object. In the Japanese language we cannot find words to describe the difference. Yet, in both the English and the Chinese languages, this distinction can be easily made. In the Chinese language there are several words which are more minute in meaning than "mawaru" or "meguru," such as, "ten," "sen," "joh," "kwan," "jun," "shuh" and "kwai" while in English, there are such words as "turn," "revolve," "rotate," "spin," "twirl," "whirl" "gyrate," "twiddle," "pirouette," etc. By borrowing these words, we have succeeded in making up for the deficiency in our vocabulary, and in this respect, we are especially indebted to the Chinese language.

Not Enough Graphic Words

Today, however, regardless of how profuse we may be in the use of Chinese vocabulary, we find they are not sufficient enough to serve our daily needs. We have come to use such words as "taxi," "tire," "gasoline," "cylinder," "meter," etc., just as they are, with the exception that in writing we spell them phonetically in "kana." In the case of such words as, "adjective," "adverb," "vocabulary," "science," and "civilization," we have borrowed from the Chinese, translating the English as "keiyoshi," "fukushi," "goi," "kagaku," and "bun mei." There is nothing against the use of these words in this manner, for, unless we do so, we shall be greatly retarded and handicapped in the advanced life of today. It does not matter that we enrich our language by borrowing from Europe and America. Our ancestors before us had taken from the Chinese.

Nevertheless, things do not turn out so smoothly and happily as we expect. What with all the Chinese and European words, together with our own newly coined words, our language has acutely increased in bulk, and we have come to rely too much upon words. We have learned to indulge in idle chatter, forgetting the fruits of silence.

The language of a country is closely inter-related with its national characteristic. The deficiency of vocabulary in the Japanese language, however, does not necessarily mean that the culture of Japan is inferior to that of China or Europe. Rather, it serves as proof that the nature of our national character is to refrain from loquacity. We Japanese are strong in war, but owing to our awkwardness in speech, we are often defeated in diplomatic arguments. At the League of Nations conferences, our diplomats were often confuted by Chinese diplomats. Despite the fact that Japan had more than enough justifiable reasons, the delegates of the various nations were led astray by the eloquence of the Chinese, ultimately to sympathize with them.

Not Loquacious People

From ancient days, there have been in China and in the Western countries famous men who earned their fame through eloquence, but no such examples can we find in Japan. On the contrary, we have been taught from ages past to despise those who are eloquent.

As a matter of fact, most worthwhile, first-rate men usually silent men, lovers of silence, while those known for their eloquence and verbosity are but second or third-rate.

Hence, unlike the Chinese and the Europeans, we do not depend on the strength of words for we have learned to distrust the influence of eloquence. Essentially honest people, we believe that our actions will be understood by those who are willing and capable of understanding us, that, if, after introspection, we have no cause to be ashamed of our actions before Heaven and God, we need not go a round-about way to propound them or to rationalize them. A prattler, of course, does not necessarily imply a liar, but usually, as Confucius has said, "Fair words and fine manners go not with virtue."

However it may be with the West, in the East, at least, a loquacious person tends to elaborate and to overestimate even the trifle, and therefore is not to be trusted. In the East, a worthy character counts among his virtues the quality of being moderate in the use of his words, and in this respect, the Japanese are especially squeamish.

Japanese Have Word for It

Among the Japanese there is a word called, "mental acting," which even in China is unknown. We have gone so far as to count reticence as one of the higher arts. We have words to describe "mind transference" and "congenial spirits." We believe that if one be really true in heart, one will be able to convey to another one's deepest thoughts, even though one be tacit. We believe, thus, that it is far nobler to understand one another through profound silence than through a volley of words.

Dispositions and beliefs such as these, if given them closer reflection, show that they are a product of modesty, a characteristic common to the peoples of the East in general. We estimate things in moderation. What real ability we have, we would cut it down, not only believing that we possess only that amount we ourselves estimate but forcing others to see us in the light we adjudge ourselves. This is what we have made the virtue of self-depreciation.

The people of the West, on the other hand, do not hesitate in disclosing their entire worth to others. It may not be that they are wholly unaware of the virtue of self-depreciation, but the Eastern method of self-depreciation is, to them, cowardly, sly, and even dishonest.

In these things each merit has its demerits. If the Westerner can be said to be progressive, and the Easterner retrogressive, we, then, have much to learn from the West. Setting this question of relative merits aside, however, and judging from the national character of the Japanese race, we can see that it was not by accident that our language has been brought down to this day unfit for prattling.

It is perhaps because we are a people of an island-country that we are not as pertinacious as the Chinese or the Europeans. In one respect, this a meritorious trait, for we are brief, plain, and acquiescent, but in another, it is not very commendable, for we are short of temper, impatient, and loathe to dwell on a thing for any duration of time. It is owing to this temperament, undoubtedly, that much of the bulk of our national language has been minimized.